FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842,

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.

PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

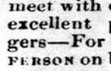
FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 4th March 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Lancaster*, J. JEFFERSON, Commander, 736 Tons, will meet with dispatch, carries a Surgeon and has excellent poop accommodations for passengers—For particulars apply to Captain JEFFERSON on board or at the Office of
HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Meadow Street, 4th March 1842.



FOR MALABAR AND VIZAGAPATAM TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST.—The Brig *Union*, 122 Tons Register, P. HODSON, Commanding will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to
THOMAS JEFFERIES.
Forbes Street, 4th March 1842.

FOR MACAO.—The A. I. Ship *Devonport*, Captain BROADFOOT, has nearly all her Cotton Cargo on board, and will sail on the 26th of this month.—For Freight of Opium only—apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 4th March 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of RICHARD CREED late a Lieut. in the service of the East India Company in their Bombay Artillery, deceased, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to HENRY FAWCETT Esq., of Bombay, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. as the lawfully constituted Attorney of RICHARD CREED Esq. the Elder the Father of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized—Dated this 28th day of February 1842.
HENRY COLLINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a House, situated without the Town Walls at old Town, under Collector's No. 877 which stand in the Collector's Rent Roll in the name of Mahomed Tindel Jaffer and which I Goolam Moideen bin Abdulla Nakhwa wish to sell to one Mahomed Essoob bin Shaik Ebrahim Kheder, I therefore beg that any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or inheritance upon the said House, he, she, or they may come forward before the Collector of Land Revenue within fourteen days from the date hereof to state the cause, otherwise he, she, or they should be precluded thereof—Dated the 2nd March 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Costant Lovis Clements*, a Portuguese hath agreed to sell unto *Nanabhoy Jamsetjee*, a piece of ground together with a house and out houses built and standing thereon and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, situate at Mazagon near the Portuguese Church, on the Island of Bombay, and Assessed under No. 22. Any person having any claim or demand by of Mortgage or Inheritance or otherwise on the above mentioned property is hereby required to make known the same to Mr. *J. P. Larkins*, Attorney at Law, at his office in Nesbitt Lane, within 14 days, otherwise he will be precluded therefrom and the sale will be completed forthwith.—Dated this 3rd March 1842.

AVIZO.

POR este da se Noticia que *Constancio Luis Clemente*, tem ajustado vender hum pedaco de Cham juntamente com a Caza e outras Cazinhas no mesmo Cham com suas pertencas ditta junto a Igreja de Mazagam, nesta Ilha de Bombahim, e taxado No. 22. a *Nanabhoy Jamsetjee*, se alguem tiver clama contra o ditto Estado por via de Hypoteco heranca vir pello contrario dar por este avizado afazer Sciente ao *J. P. Larkins*, Escudeiro Procurador em ley na sua Officina, entre 14 dias desde esta data ao contrario nam sera admittido.
Bombahim, 3 de Margo de 1842.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1842. No. 8614

TONTINE HOTEL.

AT a General Meeting of the Subscribers held in pursuance of an advertisement in the *Times* Paper of the 26th ultimo, Mr. FAWCETT, Chairman of the Committee on taking the Chair, stated that he had great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Subscribers a Memorandum of what had been effected since the last Meeting.

On the Committee having been appointed they lost no time in following out the recommendation of the Meeting as to applying to the Committee of the Steam Fund for their assistance, and he could now state that a loan of twenty thousand Rupees had been sanctioned by that body, to be held free of interest during the continuance of the Tontine, on condition only of Passengers by the Steamers being allowed as far as possible a reference in the accommodation. The Committee had also learned that several Individuals were devoting their attention to the construction of the plan best adapted for the building, and they hoped by the expiration of the time which they had limited for the production of the plans they had advertised to be in a condition to determine as well upon one most likely to answer their purpose as upon the probable amount required for it.

The Committee have not yet obtained a piece of ground for the site of the intended building, although they have a reasonable expectation of succeeding also in that particular at most before the end of another month.

He would also congratulate the Meeting on the increase of Subscribers (252) shares having been already taken and there being a fair prospect that the list would be rapidly filled.

He would now beg to propose a measure for the discussion of which the Meeting was more especially called namely, that relating to the length of time during which the Society was to continue, a general impression seemed to be felt that the term of 15 years already proposed as too long and he would therefore move that it be altered to 10 years.

He would however first mention that a Deed for the signature of the subscribers was in course of preparation, and that when finally settled, it would be printed for general information, after which certificates for Shares would be granted in the prescribed form. He then moved the following Resolutions which were carried unanimously.

1. That the Term of 15 years fixed by the 5th Resolution of the last General Meeting be altered to a Term of 10 years.
2. That the Committee be authorized to appoint a Secretary, provided that no Salary be allowed without the sanction of a General Meeting.
3. That the 11th Resolution passed at the last meeting be altered so far as regards the number of the Committee necessary to transact business and in future that any two of the committee together with the Chairman, may form a quorum for the transaction of business, and that all acts done by such quorum be binding on the other Subscribers subject to the approval of any General Meeting to be called thereafter.
4. That the Share list be forthwith printed as well as the foregoing Resolutions and an account of the proceedings of this meeting.

Carried Unanimously.

H. FAWCETT,
Chairman

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TONTINE HOTEL.

Names.	No. of Shares.
18th February.	
Col. S. Hughes	10
H. Fawcett, Esq	10
E. C. Morgan, Esq	10
H. G. Gordon, Esq	5
M. F. Brownrigg, Esq.	5
W. C. Bruce, Esq.	5
Charles Forbes, Esq.	5
John Bowman, Esq.	5
Richard Willis, Esq.	1
W. Baxter, Esq	1
J. G. Malcolmson, Esq.	5
W. W. Cargill, Esq.	2
Nasserwanjee Manockjee.	1
Richard Bargass, Esq.	1
R. W. Remington, Esq.	10
R. W. Crawford, Esq.	10
Archd Spens, Esq	2
T. R. Richmond, Esq	2
Mr. S. T. Richmond	2
J. C. Grant, Esq	2
Manockjee Nasserwanjee.	1
Dinshaw Manockjee	1
Dr. James Burnes, K. H.	2
John McLeod, Esq	3
John Stuart, Esq.	1
S. M. Pelly, Esq.	2
Lewis Pelly, Ensign 17th Regt	1
Mr. A. W. Elliot	2
Mr. J. Faria	1
Mr. N. A. Dalzell	2
James Boyd, Esq.	3
G. R. Haddow, Esq.	10
R. L. Leckie, Esq.	5
H. Cormack, Esq	5
Capt. G. Simpson	3
Mr. C. Fitzroy	1
19th February.	
Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq.	2
Muncherjee Pestonjee, Esq	2
Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1
Lowjee Muncherjee	1
21st February.	
Capt. A. J Woodburn	1
Archibald Smart, Esq.	10

Names.	No. of Shares.
25th February.	
J. C. Stewart, Esq.	5
Lieut. H. J. Barr	10
Major George Carpenter.	2
C. Forbes, Esq. c. s.	2
Major Bruce Seton	2
F. S. Arnott, M. D.	2
Jose Marria de Ga	2
William Church, Esq.	5
Joseph McGregor, Esq.	5
Dr. Alex. Campbell	2
26th February.	
Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.	1
Cowasjee Nanabhoy, Esq.	1
Edward Lyon, Esq	1
Thomas Lancaster, Esq.	1
John Parsons, Esq.	1
William Frith, Esq	2
W. F. Hunter, Esq	2
C. B. Skinner, Esq.	1
Capt. J. Swanson	1
H. H. Glass, Esq	4
Robert McKim, Esq.	2
Lieut. Col. Dunsterville	1
Spencer Compton, Esq.	2
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.	5
Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq.	1
G. Farie, Esq.	5
Framjee Nasserwanjee.	2
William Wallace	2
Lieut. S. Turnball (Artillery)	5
Ardaseer Framjee	1
Sorabjee Framjee	1
Capt. E. Jones	2
Capt. G. St. B. Brown	1
Capt. George Rowley	3
Elizabeth E. B. Rowley.	3
Florence G. Rowley	3
Dinshaw Hormusjee Patell	2
Lt. Col. W. Havelock	2
Dr. Ryan	2
W. Smyttan, Esq.	1
Capt. Kilner, Engineer.	2

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned very choice Champaigne imported from Bourdeaux direct to their order price Rs 45 per dozen.

FRITH AND CO.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, price Moderate.

WM. & THOS. EDMOND & CO.
Rampart Row, 4th March 1842.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

DAYS APPOINTED FOR HEARING.

SUCCARAM BABAJEE CHYLKER, 1*st Monday in March Instant*, at 10 *o'clock A. M.*

OPPOSING creditors must file their claims verified by Affidavit, and pay the usual fees at the Chief Clerk's Office at least 3 days before. The Insolvent has filed a schedule of his Estate and Effects in my Office.

J. P. LARKINS,
Chief Clerk.
Bombay, Chief Clerk's Office, this 3rd March 1842.

THE BANKRUPTCIES OF MESSRS. PREVOST RUSTOMJEE & CO AND MESSRS. SMITH & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the above estates are requested *forthwith* to pay the same to R. C. WOODS, Esq., the Managing Trustee, at the office of Messrs. JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY SONS & Co., otherwise legal measures will be adopted to enforce payment.

The Trustees take this opportunity of informing the Creditors that every endeavour will be made to bring the above estates to a close and to declare a dividend.

Trustees. BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY. COWASJEE ARDASEER. R. C. WOODS.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday the 14th May 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock P. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50 Whole Tickets Cos.Rs		5500
1 Ditto	20	do	2200
1 Ditto	10	do	1100
1 Ditto	5	do	550
15 Ditto of one each	15	do	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15	do	1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15	do	1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20	do	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83	do	9130

1597 Prizes.. Total.. 233 Whole Tickets Value 110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B. Tickets may be had at this office.
Calcutta, 1st March 1842.

IN THE PRESS,

THE

PRINCIPLES OF GUJARATE GRAMMAR.

COMPRISING.

THE substance of a Gujarate Grammar by GANGADHAR SHASTRE Phadake, and other Pundits connected with the Bombay Elphinstone Native Education Institution.

Translated, Arranged, and briefly Illustrated by
CAPTAIN H. N. RAMSAY,
24TH REGT. N. I.

As only a limited number of Copies of this work will be printed, and may have already been subscribed for, it is particularly requested that intending Subscribers will kindly forward their names to Mr. A. VIEGAS' Circulating Library, without delay.—

PRICE RUPEES FIVE PER COPY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POCHAJEE FRAMJEE AND CO. begs to inform their friends and the public, that they have exposed for Sale at their Shop, the following articles recently landed from London viz.

Yorkshire Hams.
Berkley Cheeses, in Tin.
Tart fruits containing Damson, Currant, Gooseberry, Greengage, and Cherry.
Pickles of all Sorts.
Sauces of Sorts.
Durham Mustard.
Vinegar.
Oatmeal, in Canisters.
Barley Powder.
Greenpea Powder for Soup.
Jams and Jellies.

Bombay, 4th March 1842.
No. 20, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—In the Lines of H. Ms. 22d Regiment at Poonah, A Bungalow the property of Deputy Inspector General Loinsworth—built within the last Two years.

For Price, apply to W. FRITH Esq. Bombay—Surgeon Ore H. Ms. 22d Regiment will shew the Premises.
Colabah, 3rd March, 1842.

DOGS FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH bred Bull Dog and a Bitch; one Newfowland Bitch and one Spanish Dog. Apply to the officer on board the Ship *James Moran*.
Bombay, 3d March, 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at "Graham's Cottage" Colabah, on the 4th March, a part of the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c. of L. C. C. Rivett, Esq., (changing his Residence) the same consists of Plate and Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Room Furniture, Rich Persian and other Carpets, Book Cases, Pendula, Clocks, French, China and the usual Cooking Utensils. Also some choice Books.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

At 1 P. M. a carriage and pair of Horses the Property of J. VIBART Esq.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 11th March 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at his Residence Colaba, part of the valuable Household Furniture of Capt. W. Lowe, I. N. consisting of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Dining, Drawing, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, an 8 day clock, a handsome Cheval Glass, a case of Shells, Pictures, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Tuesday the 8th instant.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose off by Public Sale (if not previously disposed off) the following Guns by the above well known maker on Wednesday the 30th March 1842, viz.

3 Double Barelled Guns most neatly fitted up in cases complete of best finish.
3 Double Barrelled Pistols in case ditto.
2 Single Barelled Rifles in case ditto.
1 Pair of Flint duelling Pistols ditto ditto.
2 Pair of single Barelled Pistols without case.

The above Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. recommend strongly to the notice of sportsmen.

FRESH IMPORTED HAMS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale some very fine Hams preserved in the usual manner of preserved meats which they can recommend. Price Rupees 1¼ per lb.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Saturday the 5th instant, MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. will submit to public competition at their Rooms, at the usual hour, the undermentioned goods, consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Long cloths, Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconetties, Mull Mulls, Turkey red Twills, Furniture Chintzes, Shawl pattern Zebra cloths, Bolts of damaged Europe Canvas of different numbers, together with remains of Invoice of Glassware, comprising handsome moulded Glass Plates of sizes, table and chamber Candlestick, plain and ring cut Tumblers, Wine, Ale, Champagne, Claret and Liquor glasses, pairs of Decanters and Water Goglets, coloured glass Beads, fancy Glass Boxes, and a quantity of damaged Confectionery, such as Ginger and Peppermint Lozenges, pipe Liquorice, &c. and a large quantity of China Matting and Do or Screens, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE.

On account of the concerned, the undermentioned bales of White and Orange Colored Cotton Twist viz.
Marked.
F. & G. 7 bales of White Cotton Twist damaged.
No Mark 1 do. of Orange colored do. not damaged.

AT 1 P. M.

Any carriage or horses offering.
No. 5, Forbes Street, 4th March 1842.

BASS'S BEER LAST OCTOBER'S BREW.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO. have received a fresh batch of the above by the Ship *Chieftain*, just arrived from Liverpool—Price Rupees 85 per Hhd.
No. 5, Forbes Street, 4th March 1842.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 24th Feb 1842.

Mr E. H. Goldsmid, superintendent of the revenue survey and assessment in the Southern Mahratta Country, is placed in charge of the Hooblee talooka.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1842.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, to be deputy collector of continental customs and excise from this date.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, is placed in permanent charge of the Dhundooka, Ranpoor and Gogo Purgunnahs.

Mr. E. W. Burton, second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, is placed in charge of the Pruntege Purgunnah.

Mr. W. A Pelly, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise, is allowed an extension, for 10 days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 29th October last.

Mr. W. A. Pelly, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise, resumed charge of his duties on the 9th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 2d March 1842.

Ensign W. C. Anderson of 1st Bombay European regiment, is appointed assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. J. N. Ross, to act as first assistant collector and magistrate of Poona, under section XXI of the absentee regulation from the 11th January last.

Mr. W. Hart, to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona, ditto ditto.

Mr, J. Vibart, delivered over charge of the office of revenue commissioner to his assistant Mr. H. B. E. Frere, on the 1st instant.

Mr, A. C. Stuart, is confirmed in the office of second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Khandesh from the 1st instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1842.

Assistant surgeon Heddle, deputy assay master, is allowed leave of absence, until the 1st proximo, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1842.

Lieutenant W. S. Suart, assumed charge of the appointment of assistant mint engineer, on the 18th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1842.

Lieut. J. W. Simpson, of the 17th regiment N. I. is confirmed in the office of Bheel agent and commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police corps.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia.

Mr. W. Hart, to act as assistant judge and session judge at Poona and assistant agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 3d March 1842.

Mr. H. R. Stracy, assistant judge and session judge at Ahmedabad, is allowed, under the favorable recommendation of the judge, leave of absence for a period of three months, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the coast, on private affairs.

Mr. E. F. Danvers, junior magistrate of police, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 10th proximo, to visit the Mahableshwur Hills on private affairs, and Mr. L. C. C. Rivett is appointed to act for that Gentleman during his absence.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1835, to confer on Mr. E. M. Suart, first assistant magistrate of Sholapoor, the full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1842.

Lieutenant Vincent, 7th Regiment N. I. is appointed to act as assistant to the executive engineer at Mhow, in succession to Lieutenant Scott, who is about to proceed with his regiment to Aden.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors (No. 43) dated 31st December 1841.

Public Department.
No. 43 of 1841.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
at Bombay.

We have appointed Mr. Saville Marriott, a provisional member of council at your presidency.

We are, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE LYALL,
" J. L. LUSHINGTON,
and others.

London, 31st December 1841.

A. W. Ravenscroft Esq. returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, in the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Cleopatra, on the 12th instant, with permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1842.

The Reverend E. P. Williams, Chaplain of Malcolm Peth, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, from the 5th instant to the 5th proximo.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1842.

First hospital apprentice Wamun Gopall, of the 24th regiment N. I. to be attached to the civil oculist's department, vice Lobo promoted.

The Reverend F. J. Spring is appointed acting chaplain at Kurrachee, during the absence of the Reverend C. Sandys, on sick certificate

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Friday the 1st April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th Feb. 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 16th last	Chests	171
Total		171

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840	41	Chests 180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841	42 up to the 29th January	" 10,226
Total		10,406

IMPORTED.

Balance of last year's importation	Chests	2000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 22d Feb 1842	"	9,115½
Ditto from the 23d ultimo to the 1st instant		368
Total		11,483½

EXPORTED.

From the 22d October 1841 to the 22d ultimo	Chests	5714,½
Ditto from the 23d ultimo to the 1st instant	"	403
Total		6,117½

F. BOURCHIER, Opium Agent.
Bombay, 2d March 1842.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Tuesday, March 1st, 1842.

Accounts received in the early part of the month at Calcutta from Macao by the Water Witch, to the 27th January, stated that matters continued as before, although the seizure of the Junks and sale of their cargoes was considered by the Canton authorities as an infraction of the Treaty.

Trade was dull in consequence of the little demand for imports and the scarcity of Dollars. There are very few articles of import which do not exhibit a loss. The quantity of Green teas not excessive, so that it was expected that the export to Britain would not exceed 30 millions of pounds. Of Silk a very small quantity—not 100 bales—had arrived.

THE "Sir Herbert Compton" arrived yesterday with advices from Canton to the 14th January.—Cotton was in little demand, and the quotations were low.

BOMBAY COTTON.—Taels 7. 2, a 8 for ordinary, and Taels 8 a 8. 8, for fine.

BANDA.— " Taels 9.

TINNIVELLY.— " Taels 9. 3. a 9. 5—The Stock in hands of the Foreign Merchants was small.—Say 20,000 Bales; and the tendency of prices was to advance, although some reports circulated of a probable closing of the port of Canton had tended to cause a depression.

COTTON YARN.—Was much depressed; 25 a 26, and for the finest 30.

LONG CLOTHS AND WOOLLENS.—Were also greatly depressed.

LONG ELLS.—Also low, and difficult of sale.

CAMBLETS—Commanded fair prices.

ENGLISH IRON.—Is quoted at $ 3. 40, for Nail Rod, and $ 3. 50, for Hoops.

LEAD.—$ 6. 25 a $ 6. 40.

TEAS.—The greater part of the Congus had been disposed of, and prices had fallen considerably.

SILK.—Only 500 Bales of New Silk had come down and the crop was short.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON—£ 5 per ton.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—4s. 10d. a 4s 11d. per Spanish Dollar.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Our last quotations exhibited a gradual fall in the Market value of this Staple notwithstanding the increased demand for exportation to China at the beginning of the month and we have now to report a still further decline in prices, and the descriptions mentioned below are dull of Sale at the following quotations viz.

	Old.	New
Surat, Broach and Jumbooseer	75	104
Dholera and Gogo	79	92
Oomrawutty &c.	77	95
Barsee	75	80
Solapore	71	0
Komptah	90	0
Mangrole	89	0
Tinnivelly	100	0

OPIUM.—Is nominally Rs. 660 to 670, but there are no purchasers.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests 2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 22nd Ult.	9,115½
	11,115½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 22nd Ult.	5,714½
Remaining	Chests 5,401½

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The Market is worse than last month for all except Grey Goods of suitable qualities.

WOOLLENS.—Are not Saleable.

METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Cannot be quoted above 25 at 26 Rs. per candy, and contracts for Arrival have been made at very low prices for this and other Metals.

SWEDISH IRON.—50 Rs. per candy but no sales.

English Iron	Rs	25 26
" Sheet	"	6 8
" Hoop	"	5 4

Swedish	„	50 0
„ Steel in tubs	„	11 0
„ „ Faggot	„	11 8
Lead Pigs	„	11 0
„ Sheet	„	11 0
Quicksilver	„	33 0
Red Lead	„	11 8
„ White &c.	„	11 0
Saffron	„	18 0
Spelter	„	20 0
Nail Rod Iron Sqr	„	28 0
„ Copper—Round	„	35 0
Brazier	„	63 0
Flat Bottom and Raised	„	64 0
Sheathing	„	64 0
Bolt	„	60 0
Tiles	„	52 8
American	„	57 0
Tin Plates	„	16 0

QUICK SILVER.—Has advanced from Rs. 99 to 93 Rs. per Surat Maund.

BEER.—Rs. 70 at 75 per Hhd. for good Brands, with only a very limited stock in first hands.

BOTTLES.—London made, 14 Annas at 1 Rupee per dozen.

COCHINEAL.—Rs 1, 14 Annas a 2 Rs per lb.

SAFFRON.—None. Nominally Rs. 18 per lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—At 6 Months Sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

„ „ At 30 days sight 1s 11¾d. per Rupee.

„ „ CALCUTTA.—Rs. 98 per 100 Company's Rupees.

„ „ MADRAS.—At 30 days sight Rs. 97. 8 at 98 per 100 Company's Rupees.

FREIGHTS.

To CHINA.—Rs. 18 a 19 per Candy of Cotton to Macao.

„ LONDON.—£ 3 15, per Ton but scarce.

„ LIVERPOOL.—£ 3. 10, a £ 3. 15, but will give way in consequence of numerous late arrivals.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell. Rs as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No. 15,200	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	104	104-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	88	88-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp'y's Rs	80	81
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	107-8	108
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42	98	99
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	97	97-8
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	96-8	97
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto..ditto	97 8	98
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars		208
	s.	d. s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-0¾	2-0¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	1-11¾	2
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	219	219-8
German Crowns ₹ 100	213-8	214
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	11 8	11-12
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares	120	121
Asia Bank Shares		3 ⅝ Par.
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	2 8 0 a 3 0 0	₹ ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0	do

CALENDAR,—MARCH 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.		P. M.		PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	4		3	55	4	20	☾ 4 6 14 M.
Sa.	5	[Mid Lent *Sunday*	4	51	5	29	
Sun	6	*4th Sunday in Lent.*—	6	15	7	0	
M.	7	Perpetua.	7	42	8	22	
Mar	8		8	58	9	8	
T.	9		9	32	10	0	
W.	10		10	20	10	40	
Th.	11		10	56	11	13	

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Feb. 28th. Bt. Capt. H. Reynolds H. M 2d Queen's from Deesa.
Do. „ Lieut. W. Venour 18th Royal Irish from Ceylon.
March 1st Bt. Capt. H. W. Brett, Artillery from Deesa.
Do. „ Lieut. John Kemball, from Bassein.

Departures.

Feb. 28th. Assist. Sur. Peart, Civil Surgeon to Poonah.
March 1st. Surgeon J. Brown, Invd. Establishment to Europe.
Do. „ Lieut. Col. John Home, Bengal Army to Do.
Do. „ Major W. Stirling to Do.
Dc. 2nd. Ensign C. W. Barr, 26th Regt N. I. to Quetta.
Do. „ 2d Lieut. J. G. Petrie, Artillery to Karnachie.
Do. „ Assist. Surg. W. Braikenridge to Rajeote.
Do. 3d. Lieut. Chas. Bruce Artillery to Nugger.
Do. 4th. Lieut. W. L. Walker 4th Lt Cavalry to Secundrabad.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 1st Ship Benares, H B. Connew, Master, from Beneeolen, left Benconlen 21st December 1841, touched at Baroos on the 22d January 1842.

Passengers.—Mrs Connew, Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy, Bhicajee Cursetjee, Rustomjee Eduljee, 3 Parsee Servants.

Do. do. Barque Shakespeare, G. Henderson Master, from Liverpool 26 h October 1841.

Do. 2d. Ship Asiatic, G. Barlow, Master, from Macao 12th January, Singapoor 23rd January and Point de Galle 10th February 1842.

Passengers.—Seven Moormen.

Do. do. Brig Union, P Hodson, Master, from Madras 4th February 1842.

Do. 3rd. Brig Hamido. R. Dariot, Master, from Columbo, 3d February, and Mangalore 20th Feb 1842.

Passengers.—Mr. G. B. Weyman.

Do. do. The Iron Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. H. Quinton Master from Surat 2d March 1842

Passengers.—William Simson Esq. Mrs. Simson, and one Child, Merwanjee Hormajee, and 20 Deck Passengers.

Departures.

March 1st. The East India Company's Steamer Victoria, Lieut. G B. Kempthorne, Commanding to Suez.

Passengers.—As per Courier of the 1st instant.

Do. 2d. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, Mr. H. Higgins, Master in charge to Karrachie.

Passengers.—Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Petrie, Lieut. Smith, artillery Ensign Barr 20th Regt. N. I Mr. Dunlop, 103 Rank and file.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Mar
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	despatch
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	10th Mar
Adam Lodge	Gisberno Menzies & co	Liverpool	10th Mar
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	15th Mar
Christiana	W. Ellsam & co	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Corea	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	15th Apr
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co	China	15th Mar
William Perrie	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	15th Mar
Devonport	Frith & co	China	despatch
Ruparel	Ruddonjee Limjee	China	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	China	15th Mar
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J S. & co	China	
Intrinsic	W. & T Edmond & co	China	6th Mar
Tokea	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	despatch
China	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co	China	
Margaret		China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	
Friends	Dhood Cassoon	Singapore	
Regina	Viccajee Merjee	Calcutta	
Stemer Seaforth	Frith & co	Colombo	
Victoria			
Lasjee Family	Forbes & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Colchester	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S, & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormanjee		
David Clarke	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co		
Strathe den	Ritchie Steuart & co		
James Moran	Skinner & co		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Francis Spaight	Foster & co		
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co		
Curnatic	W. Nicol & co		
Vansittart			
Sir H Compton	Aga M Rahim		
Reviere			
Shakespear	Meld. Brownrigg & co		
Union	Thos. Jefferies		
Asiatic	Foster & co		

VESSELS.	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINTED TO SAIL
H. C. Steamers	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus.		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
„ „ „	Tender Cardiva		
„ „ Sloop	Elphinstone		
„ „ Schooner	Emily		
„ „ „	Mahi		
„ „ „	Maldiva		
„ „ Cutter	Nurbuddah		
„ „ R. Ship	Hastings		
a Ellen	Foster & co	London	25th Oct
a Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th Oct
a Diana	Foster & co	London	30th Oct
a Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	31 Oct
a Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	London	29th Oct
a Mary	Frith & co	London	26th Oct
a Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	London	7th Nov
a Elizabeth	Foster & co	London	26th Oct
a Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co	London	4th Dec
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	in Jan
a Majestic	Foster & co	London	24th Nov
a Argyleshire	Grey & co	London	14th Dec
a H Tenn	Remington & co	London	22d Dec
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	6th Jan
Julius Cæsar	Fos er & co	London	21 Jan
a Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	London	15th Nov
St. Vincent		London	15th Dec
Scaleby Castle		London	15th Jan
William Hyde		London	in Jan
J hn Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co	London	In Jan
Midlothean		London	In Jan
Euxine		London	In Jan
Raymond		London	In Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co	London	In Jan
Good Hope		London	In Jan
a Reliance	Foster & co	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Parsee Merchant	Foster & co	Liverpool	16th Nov
a William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	2d Nov
a Crown		Liverpool	26th Nov
a Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
a Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	22d Dec
a Caledonia		Liverpool	1sth Dec
a Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
a British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co	Liverpool	31st Dec
a Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	1st Nov
a Syria	Remington & co	Liverpool	23d Dec
a Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Magnificent		Liverpool	30th Dec
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	10th Jan
a Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1st Jan
Monarch		Liverpool	5th Jan
St. Lawrence		Liverpool	6th Jan
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	6th Jan
Countess of London		Liverpool	14th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	14th Jan
Herculean		Liverpool	In Jan
a Salem		Shields	3d Oct
a Emily		Shields	30th Nov
a East London	Foster & co	Shields	12th Oct
a Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co	Clyde	15th Oct
a Voluna	Ritchie Steuart & co	Clyde	11th Nov
a Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde	16th Nov
a Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co	Clyde	4th Dec
a Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	18th Dec
a Kate	Campbell Miller & co	Clyde	4th Dec
a Barbara	Grey & co	Clyde	15th Dec
Grecian	W, & A. Graham & co	Clyde	in Dec
Alby n		Clyde	In Jan
Neptune	Ritchie Steuart & co	Clyde	In Jan
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co	Clyde	In Jan
Wardehapman	Frith & co	Australia	
Maia		China	1st Feb
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co	Singapore	
Independent		Hull	In Jan
Josephine	Thos Jefferies	Bordeaux	9th Nov
Alan Ker	Thos. Jeffe ries	Swan Rive r	
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Rangoon	
Self	Thos. Jefferies	Bourbon	

a—*Have sailed according to the latest account.*

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE.

Feb. 18th.—Barque Reynede, A. Mactuggart, from Penang 30th Jan.; English Ship Indian, J. T. English, from London 31st August, and Table Bay 12th Dec., and the American Ship Apollo, T. Winsor, from Boston 20th Sept.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Reynede, from Penang.—Capt. and mrs. Chilcatt.

Per Indian from London.—Lieut. J. C. Stock, 31st regt; miss Stock; C. A. Gordon, M. D. assistant surgeon 3d buffs; lieut J. C. L. Carter, 44th regt; ensigns, H. H. J. Massey and J. O. Moller, 44th regt; 165 troops, rank and file, 3 women and 1 child.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Reynede, on the 4th Feb. off Sayrs Island near Junk Ceylon, spoke the French Sloop of War Denaide, from Penang bound to Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

19th.—Grindley, for Liverpool, and Wm. Carrey, Glenday for London, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

19th.—Coromandel, Nacoda, for Muscat, and Adele, Burnet for Marseilles.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Earl of Hardwick.—Mr and mrs. Alexander and family; mr. and mrs. Dick and family, col. and mrs. Anderson; captain and mrs. Fagan; dr. and mrs. Duncan; revd. mr. and mrs. Wimberly and family; capt. and mrs. Milner; mr. and mrs. Elliott; mrs. Egerton and family; messrs. R. Bird, jnr. and Millman; and master Elliott.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22. Barque Sarah Scott, William Black, from Cacutta 28th January and Sand Heads 8th February.

Passengers.—Captain Shreeves, Honorable H. R. Devereaux, S. A. Seth Esq. and Captain Granger.

Do. 22. Ship William Money, Wm. Bickford, from Calcutta 9th February.

Passengers.—Lieut. C. H. Berthon, I. N.

Intelligence.—Spoke H. M. S. Calliope, for Calcutta, Nester, from the Mauritius to Calcutta, Brig Ocean, from England to Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22. Barque Swallow, R. Macallester, to Maulmain.

Do. do. H. M. Ship Cambrian, Henry D. Chads, C. B. to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Right Honorable Lord Ellenborough; Messrs. Colville, W. Harris, H. Durand, Munro and Captain Somerset.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Moira Street, Calcutta, on the 16th Feb., mrs. Herbert Marshall, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th Feb., the wife of mr. W. H. Maylark, of a son.

On the 18th Feb. mrs. T. Pickford Goodal, of a daughter still born.

At Fort William, on the 18th February, the lady of lieutenant Wm. Barr, horse artillery, of a son, still-born.

At the Penn Allipore, on the 19th February, mrs. James Low, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th February, at the Mission Church, by the revd. archdeacon Dealtry, mr. Charles Aguelar, to mrs. Margaret Ann Duffield.

At Calcutta, by special license, on Thursday evening, the 17th February, at the mission Church, by the venerable archdeacon T. Dealtry, L. L. B. John Bennett, esq. to miss Sarah Anna Bull.

At Penang, on the 3d January, at St. George's Church, by the hon'ble G. S. Bonham, esq. captain J. R. Morris, of the Patriot to miss H. M. Luckstedt.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the revd. H. S. Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, mr. H. S. Roberts to miss Edith Lumsden.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 16th February, of spasmodic cholera, miss Mary Louisa, the beloved daughter of mr. and mrs. C. W. Lamborn.

At Calcutta, on the 20th Feb. of cholera, Isabella Cordelia, infant daughter of J. Vandenberg, esq. aged 1 year, 6 months and 26 days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The following amongst the remarks of the Commander in Chief on the Proceedings of the General Court Martial held at Deesa for the trial of Lieut. Pilfold, published in General Orders to Her Majesty's Troops on the 21st Instant, seem to deserve public attention.

"At an early stage of the proceedings, the conduct of one of the members of the Court, Lieut. Macdonald of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment, having on points quite unconnected with the matter before it, led to his being placed in arrest by his immediate Commanding Officer, who was also Prosecutor on the trial, went in person to make known the circumstances to the Court; by which the matter was most unauthorizedly and extra-judicially enquired into, and a censure passed on an Officer in Command of a Regiment for the exercise of the powers entrusted to him by his sovereign, and for which he is alone accountable to his immediate superiors." "The point, therefore, resolves itself into the questions, whether an Officer, whilst a Member of a Court Martial, is exempt from the control and authority of his immediate Commanding Officer, in matters perfetly distinct from his judicial functions, and whether the court can take cognizance of the latter, in the event of his considering it incumbent on him to place the subordinate Officer in arrest for misconduct. On a full consideration of these important questions, His Excellency is decidedly of opinion, that the preservation of discipline and the due efficiency of the Army, and of every Regiment composing it, imperatively require that they should be both determined in the *negative*. For, with the fullest becoming regard for the recognized powers of military tribunals, it would be conceives, lead to incalculable evils, if such a body, unless borne out by an express provision emanating either from the sovereign or the legislature, were permitted to assume an authority of the nature which has been claimed in the present instance."

In the concluding sentence of these remarks it appears to have been forgotten that Members of Courts Martial are also sworn to administer justice, when any doubt shall arise, according to the custom of war in the like cases, and that, as Courts Martial are Courts of Justice, the powers vested in them as such must be determined by a reference to the law of the land. The Commander in Chief appears, too, to have misconceived the question that was referred for his decision, which was—whether it was competent for any authority, subordinate to that by which the Court Martial was convened, to interrupt its proceedings by preventing one or more of its Members from attending the Court under the pretence that he had placed him or them in arrest? The question related not to the preservation of the discipline and efficiency of the army, but to the pure and impartial administration of military law—a point of still greater importance, for without it the discipline and efficiency of an army cannot be maintained. The Commander in Chief admits in his remarks that "Major Brough no doubt adopted a strong measure in placing Lieut. Macdonald under arrest, whilst the latter was a member of a Court Martial," and that "the case is certainly one of unprecedented occurrence"; and yet *he is decidedly of opinion* that the Commanding Officer of a Regiment does not exceed the powers vested in him by his placing the member of a Court Martial in arrest, and that in such case the Court Martial acts unauthorizedly and extra-judicially by enquiring into the circumstances of the arrest of its member. The admission, however, that the act of Major Brough was unprecedented should have been sufficient to evince that it was consequently irregular, illegal, and an unwarranted interference with the proceedings of a Court of Justice; for, as no instance could be adduced of the Commanding Officer of a Regiment having so acted, it should have been concluded that no such power was entrusted to him by his sovereign.

It is, also, laid down by all writers on military law that, after a Court Martial has been duly constituted, not even the authority by which it is convened can interfere in it's proceedings. But what can be a greater interference than the preventing any of it's members from attending the Court, and thus placing its power of continuing it's proceedings at the option of any Commanding officer of a Regiment who, when prosecutor, might take offence at the manner in which an officer of his Regiment conducted himself as a member of the Court Martial. In the present case Lieut. Macdonald had taken particular interest in the trial and put questions which invalidated the prosecution; and it is therefore not improbable that the object of Major Brough in placing him in arrest was solely to prevent his attendance at the Court Martial. The Commander in Chief says that this was a strong measure, but he does not say that it was justified by the nature of the misconduct imputed to Lieut. Macdonald. It is to be observed that a Court Martial, to be legally constituted, must consist of a certain number of members, and that, if during a trial it is by sickness or other accident reduced below this number, it cannot continue it's proceedings, nor can new members be added to the Court during a trial. The placing, therefore, a member of a Court Martial in arrest must in most cases operate as a complete suspension of its proceedings, for in this country Courts Martial do not often consist of more than the legal number of members. According, however, to the novel doctrine contained in these remarks, every Commanding officer of a Regiment may now consider himself at perfect liberty, when the prosecutor at a Court Martial and displeased with the conduct of any one of it's members belonging to his Regiment, to convert whatever slight imprudence that officer may commit during the trial into a serious offence, to place him in arrest, and thus prevent him from performing the duties entrusted to him by a superior authority.

But a Court Martial is a Court of Justice, the members of which perform the duties of both Judge and jurors; and both the custom of war and the obvious intention of the legislature have always carefully protected the complete independence of the member, while acting as such, in order that they might fearlessly and uninfluenced administer justice without partiality, favor, or affection. For that purpose the members are sworn not to disclose the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court Martial, and the authority, who confirms it's Finding and Sentence, can thus know nothing respecting what takes place at a Court Martial except that which is recorded on the face of it's proceedings. According, also, to the custom of war and the regulations of the army the members of a Court Martial are withdrawn from all other duty and are during the trial subject only to the orders and control of the President. It is, indeed, conceivable that the conduct of a member of a Court Martial might be so outrageous or illegal as to justify his being placed by any superior officer in arrest or confinement; but such an occurrence could only be considered as an exception to the general rule, as it's necessity would depend upon the circumstances of a particular case. In all common cases neither the discipline nor the efficiency of the army could be in the least prejudiced by the Commanding officer of the Regiment delaying to place the member in arrest until the Court Martial was dissolved. The reason, therefore, assigned for the novel doctrine now objected to is totally inconclusive, because the depriving a Commanding Officer of a Regiment of the power of placing the member of a Court Martial in arrest does not in any manner interfere with the powers vested in him by his sovereign—it merely prevents him from irregularly and illegally interrupting the procee lings of a Court of Justice. It is, also, evident that, were this doctrine admitted, it would lead to consequences in the highest degree prejudicial to the pure and impartial administration of Military Law. For there are often in this country on Courts Martial, Members belonging to the Regiment of which the President, the Prosecutor, or Defendant may be the Commanding Officer; and were he therefore at liberty to take offence at the conduct of a Member in his judicial capacity, and to seek out grounds for placing him in arrest, the independency of the Court would be at once destroyed and several of it's Members might, through apprehension of the consequences, be induced to disregard the conscientious discharge of their duty.

This General Court Martial, however, committed an error in censuring Major Brough, under the misconception that he had been guilty of a contempt of Court; for this offence can be committed only before a Court of Record, and a Court Martial is not a Court of Record. Lieutenant Macdonald, likewise, acted incorrectly in going to the Court while under arrest. But, as a Court of Justice, it was certainly competent for the Court Martial to enquire into the circumstances which had caused an interruption of it's proceedings by the placing one of it's Members in arrest. Supposo, if such an occurrence were possible, that an inferior and incompetent authority had arrested a judge or a juror while engaged on a trial, in such a case would it be maintained that it was unauthorized and extra-judicial for the Court of Law to enquire into the circumstances of such an infringement of the Law? In this case Lieutenant Macdonald was equally under the protection of the Court Martial of which he was a Member, and the Court was therefore bound to ascertain whether he had been placed in arrest on sufficient grounds, and, if not, to cause him to be immediately released from it. It is, also, undeniable that, if the grounds were not sufficient to justify so strong and unprecedented a measure; Major Brough, had acted in a most disrespectful and unofficerlike manner in thus unauthorizedly interfering with the proceedings of a Court Martial, and that, though it was not competent for the Court to censure him, it might have represented the impropriety of his conduct to the Commander in Chief, or it might have made it the subject of a charge against him. For all Courts are, by their very nature and institution, vested with such powers as are indispensable for enabling them to perform the duties entrusted to them, and all persons who interrupt their proceedings commit a serious offence for which they are liable to punishment. So far, consequently, as this General Court Martial enquiring into the circumstances of the arrest of one of it's Members, it exercised an authority vested in it as a Court of Justice, and for the exercise of which an express provision emanating from either the sovereign or the legislature was not in any manner requisite; nor would it even have been requisite had the Court proceeded farther and caused its Member to be released from arrest, for the arrest was to all intents and purposes unprecedented, illegal, and an obstruction to the due administration of justice.

There is an expression in the Remarks of the Commander in Chief above quoted, viz. "in matters perfectly distinct from his judicial functions"—which is not sufficiently clear. In the present case Lieutenant Macdonald was placed in arrest on two grounds, the one for not attending parade at the request of the Commanding Officer, and the other for some misconduct not explained which had occurred some time previous to the assembly of the General Court Martial. Is it, therefore, meant by the expression *judicial functions* that an Officer is not to be considered as a Member of a Court Martial except only during the time that he is actually present in Court? This construction would seem to be the one intended, but it is evidently contrary to the usual acceptation of the terms *Member of a Court Martial* and also to the General Order of the 11th November 1829, which directs that Officers are to be exempt from attending Parades, Drills, and Field Days, on the particular day of meeting of the Court Martial of which they are Members. *Judicial functions*, therefore, is an incorrect expression, and Lieutenant Macdonald, was actually placed in arrest for not obeying an order or request, which he conceived he was justified in disregarding as Member of a Court Martial in conformity to the General Order just refered to. These matters certainly had nothing to do with the Charges on which Lieutenant Macdonald had to give his vote and opinion, but the disobedience of orders proceeded entirely from his supposing that he was exempted from attending Parade on the day of meeting of the Court of which he was a Member, and it cannot, consequently be correctly said that the grounds on which he was placed in arrest were perfectly distinct from his judicial character, for he became a judge from the moment that he took the oath to duly administer justice.

I remain Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CRITES.

2d March 1842.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1842.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 21st ultimo. Transports are to be sent to Moulmein to bring back Her Majesty's 50th Regiment. Cholera is still making fearful ravages at Calcutta. On the night of the 18th February, forty-six persons were admitted into the Medical College Hospital. Of these, seventeen died before morning.

Madras journals to the 24th ultimo have arrived. It is rumoured that the Supreme Government has made a requisition on the Southern Presidency for eight thousand men to be employed in Scinde and Afghanistan. Her Majesty's ship *Cambrian*, with Lord Ellenborough on board, anchored in the Madras roads on the afternoon of the 21st February. On the following day he inspected the transports intended to convey the reinforcements to China. His Lordship did not land, but sailed on the night of the 22d for Calcutta. His hasty departure is ascribed to the anxiety caused by the information obtained at Madras relative to the state of affairs in Afghanistan. One hundred and twenty six boxes of treasure have been sent from Madras to Calcutta per *Cambrian*.

The Madras Government has promulgated an order directing a tenth company to be added to every native regiment of the line on that establishment.

The following is a correct memorandum of the number of covers and the dates of the latest dawks and expresses despatched to Suez on Tuesday last, by the Hon'ble Company's steamer *Victoria*.

Calcutta regular dawks up to 19th Feb.
„ Expresses of the 19th and 20th Feb.
Madras regular dawks up to 21st Feb.
„ Expresses of the 22d and 23rd Feb.
Agra regular dawks up to 22d Feb.
„ Expresses of the 21st Feb.

Number of Covers despatched.

	Letters.	Papers.
Via Marseilles	7574	5150
Via Falmouth	16345	3186
Foreign	1182	717
	25101	9053
	9053	
Total Covers	34,154	

The *Berenice* with the English mail of the 4th February may be looked for here, about the 13th instant. The same vessel in March last year arrived on the 14th; but on that occasion she did not quit Suez until the 24th February, whereas it is probable that she left this time on the 23rd.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public, and more especially that of our Military readers, to an exceedingly well written letter on military law which will be found in a preceding column. It's contents refer to certain remarks made by the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army on the proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Deesa for the trial of Lieutenant Pilfold of the Queen's Royals. We some time since published a statement of the extraordinary conduct of Major Brough of the same regiment, who when prosecutor of Lieut. Pilfold, placed Lieut. Macdonald, an officer of his own corps, under arrest for certain very trifling causes, the latter being at the time a member of the Court Martial. The Court on learning the arrest of one of it's members, examined Major Brough on the subject, and eventually suspended their proceedings pending a reference to Sir Thomas MacMahon. His Excellency blames the Court for having done so, intimating his opinion that "the matter was most unauthorizedly and extra-judicially enquired into." The pith of His Excellency's remarks tends to establish the right of a commanding officer of a corps to interrupt, at his discretion, the proceedings of a General Court Martial, by arresting any officer of his own regiment, who may be a member on any ground whatever, even on the most frivolous pretext, without the Court being permitted to institute any investigation of the subject. On this point our correspondent joins issue with the Commander in Chief, and clearly proves the erroneousness of His Excellency's decision. It is worthy of observation that Sir Thomas McMahon considers the case to be "one of unprecedented occurrence" and "unprovided for by any legislative enactment or article of war" yet he has very rashly taken it upon himself to decide the knotty point; though a reference to a higher military authority might have been made without occasioning any considerable delay. We certainly think it would have been a more decorous course, to have submitted so unprecedented an occurrence, for the decision of the Commander in Chief of India, and we are very much inclined to believe that Sir Jasper Nicolls will be of the same opinion.

We are informed that the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment are moving down from Poona *en route* to join the left wing in Scinde. The remainder of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment are to go to Aden.

The governor will go to Mahableshwar about the middle of the month. The Hon'ble Mr. Crawford purposes going to the Neilgherries for two years.

The Commander in Chief's movements are not yet decided on, but he will in all probability leave Bombay before the 20th instant.

It will be seen by an advertisement in the first page of this day's paper, that there is every probability of the "TONTINE HOTEL" being speedily established. Two hundred and fifty two shares have already been taken. At a general meeting of the subscribers held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that the Tontine period should be reduced to ten years. The institution has also received the liberal support of the Steam Fund Committee, who have sanctioned the loan of twenty thousand rupees, to the Hotel, from their funds, without interest during the continuance of the Tontine, on condition that passengers by the steamers shall have, as far as possible, a preference in the accommodation afforded by the building.

The Subscription list is filling up fast. We would recommend those, who are desirous of participating in the advantages which the hotel will offer, to lose no time in securing shares. An instalment of five per cent or ten Rupees per share is all that is required at the out-set. There is one strong inducement for parties to subscribe, even if they of pecuniary advantage entertain no desire nor intention of residing in the building. It is that by so doing they will accelerate the procuring a regular supply of ice at this presidency, the advantage of which will be available to all classes of the community.

We have gleaned from the Madras *United Service Gazette*, the following interesting details relative to the expedition in China. On the 26th November, the garrison of Ningpo consisted of one hundred and forty artillerymen, two hundred and fifty of Her Majesty's Royal Irish, a small detachment of marines, two hundred and eighty of Her Majesty's 55th Foot, three hundred of Her Majesty's 49th, eighty sappers and the rifle company of the 35th Madras N. I. amounting in the whole to about twelve hundred men. It is evident that this number is totally inadequate to controul the large population of the city, much less can it be expected to defend so extensive a place, in the event of the Chinese making a serious attack on it. It is however universally admitted that Sir Hugh Gough's arrangements are most excellent, and that the mode in which he has posted the troops is well calculated to make up, as far as military skill possibly can, for the paucity of the force at his disposal. It is said, that every precaution has been taken to keep open the communication, between the different regiments and detachments, as also with the squadron, in the event of an attack. The guns of the artillery were planted in such a manner as to command every portion of the city. The troops were quartered in a spacious range of buildings connected with the temple of Confucius. The latter is described as being a very superb edifice consisting of an immense hall with a beautifully painted ceiling. The following extract from the columns of our cotemporary contains a description of the Temple and adjacent buildings.

"The buildings selected for the accommodation of the troops are a spacious range, belonging to, and connected with the Temple of Confucius—a large and stately edifice, consisting of one immense Hall, the ceiling of which is elaborately wrought and beautifully painted in a variety of brilliant colours, forming in itself a most attractive object. This principal building has, we are happy to find, been prohibited to the Soldiery, lest of injury to it's ornaments. From each flank of the Temple, two smaller open buildings project, whilst another range of buildings in front completes the fourth side of the quadrangle, or rather its front face, having in the centre a handsome entrance gate; beyond which, and immediately opposite is another entrance gate, flanked by a wall which forms the first enclosure; in which is a small artificial lake surrounded by a wall of hewn granite, about two feet high; over which there are three bridges, two of ten and one of fourteen feet in width, entirely of the same material. At the back of the Temple, are two other large detached buildings, the whole of which, exclusive of the Temple itself, are fitted up with cots and made as comfortable as possible for the men of H. M.'s regiments, whilst two smaller temples in front and somewhat in advance, on either side of the grand entrance, are appropriated as quarters for the Officers. The entire of these ranges is inclosed within a wall seven or eight feet high, forming an admirable Barrack. The Artillery and Sappers occupy other Temples immediately in rear of that of Confucius, having only a narrow street and canal between, over which has been thrown a bridge of communication; and these Barracks extend backwards to the eastern ramparts, on which the guns are mounted, holding in command the remaining portions of the City. The above buildings appear quite new, and the tiling is most beautiful; in this art the Chinese are admirable workmen and their masonry and carving are superior. The style of building is peculiar, being a combination of brick and wood. The Temple of

the late mutiny at Secunderabad will be found amongst our extracts. The document in question contains a high, and apparently a well deserved encomium, on the conduct of the 1st Madras European regiment, as also on that of the native Horse Artillery. The latter was the only native corps of those stationed at Secunderabad which abstained from taking any part in the sedition. This is highly to the credit of the men composing it. Their steadiness and fidelity on this occasion merit the highest applause and fully entitles them to the most favourable consideration of the Madras Government. The conduct of the 48th Native Infantry appears to have been most reprehensible, and that of the 4th Light Cavalry to have been but little better. The 48th was the regiment which took the most active part in the mutiny; not contented with seeking redress for their own grievances, they resorted to the highly criminal practice of exciting dissatisfaction amongst the men of the other corps. It was by this means that the 7th Regiment became involved in the more serious part of the disturbance. This corps was the first to whom pay without batta was offered, and though they demurred strongly at the outset they eventually accepted it: Major Generals Fraser and Riddel having assured them that the batta would ultimately be granted. Two days afterwards urged by the taunts of the 48th, they threw down their arms. This was the first overt act of mutiny. It was followed by a wing of the 32nd. Three hundred of these, having grounded their arms, were made prisoners by a wing of the Europeans. A similar course was pursued with the 4th and 48th. A few men of the 4th who received their pay were nearly murdered by the others. The Resident and General at length succeeded with the aid of the Europeans and the Native Horse Artillery in restoring tranquillity, without having recourse to extreme measures; though it was at one time feared that these would have been necessary: much credit is ascribed to the authorities for having settled the affair without bloodshed. The majority of the refractory troops are now said to be perfectly humble and submissive. They appear to be in great dread lest the Government should determine on disbanding their corps and have expressed a desire to serve on any terms.

We would by no means advocate the following up of any paltry system of economy, in reducing the allowances of the native Troops, which have never been more than adequate to supply their wants, but it is evidently necessary that stringent measures should be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such scenes as have lately occurred both in the Bengal and Madras armies. Every attention should be paid to supply the wants of the Sepoys. Their habits should be studied, and every care should be taken to avoid offending their prejudices; but at the same time, they must be taught the necessity of implicit obedience. Whatever may be the abstract merits of the claims, set forth by the native portion of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, there can be no excuse for their having refused to receive their pay after the Resident and Commanding officer had pledged themselves that the batta should ultimately be given. After such an assurance the least that might have been expected from the Troops was that they should cheerfully perform their duties until sufficient time had elapsed for a reference to be made to Madras, and an answer to be returned. Under these circumstances the ringleaders certainly deserve the extreme punishment of the law, and short of this, the other mutineers can scarcely be too severely dealt with. Any undue leniency to them would be calculated to produce the most serious evils to the state. The motive which induced it, would be liable to gross misconstruction, by being attributed to the fears of the Government. This could not but prove highly injurious at any time, but more especially now, when so great a necessity exists for preserving the discipline of the Army unimpaired. We think therefore that it is both just and expedient that the mutiny at Secunderabad should elicit a greater degree of severity, on the part of the Government, than was displayed towards the offenders at Asseerghur. Indeed the *Calcutta Englishman* asserts that the 52nd Regiment has been far too leniently dealt with, and insists that the entire wing concerned in the mutiny should have been disbanded, with the exception of the very few persons whose innocence was decidedly manifest. We agree with our cotemporary the keeping several hundred men, who have committed a serious crime, on the strength of a regiment, and at the same time debarring them from promotion and the other advantages of the service, is not well calculated to deter others from following their example. Moreover the protracted nature of the punishment eventually excites sympathy with the offenders.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

We have just received the following from our Scinde correspondent.

February 21st, 1842.

"Brigadier England is marching on to Sukkur with two Regiments from Upper Scinde.—It is reported that about 15 miles hence a number of fighting men are collected and that we are to have a night attack here, the night after tomorrow, and that Shikarpoor is to be attacked the same night.—Every precaution is being taken.—The Treasure was sent into the Fort yesterday, and the Quarter Guards and all the Out-Posts have been doubled, we are also throwing provisions into the Fort, sufficient to last us out a two months seige—there's not time to do more—We shall be delighted to receive the visits of the motley group, no doubt, they will get a warm reception—lines are building here for an European Regiment, and at Shikarpoor for Cavalry,—the 15th are at that place the 8th also, the 12th remain at Sukkur. We expect the 22d, Her Majesty's daily,—will write more fully in a day or two." *March* 3.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

The *Soorma* Flat, in tow of the Steamer *Megna*, left Calcutta on the 19th instant, for the Upper Provinces, with the following Passengers:

For Allahabad.—Mrs. Maxwell and two Children; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Farrington and two Children; Mrs. Captain Hepworth; Mr. and Mrs. John Wray; and Mrs. Shirreff and Child.

For Ghazeepore.—Mrs. Bridgeman.

For Benares.—Miss Frith and Ensign R. Cox.

For Dinapore.—Mrs. Dartnell.

For Chunar.—Mrs. Wroughton and Child.

Passengers on the Steamer as for as Allahabad.—Mr. Milner, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Seharunpore, and five Hindoo Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—*Courier, Feb.* 19.

THE ICE HOUSE.—We have not only seen but partaken of some of our Calcutta Ice-house dainties, in the shape of American Apples and Pears, and certainly they rank high amongst the finest and freshest batches ever imported. The weather is such just now, that it is superfluous to say more—for what can be more exquisite to the palate, than an icey-cold fine-flavored juicy Apple or Pear!—They are perfectly fresh now. But how long the extreme heat of the weather will allow them to remain so is questionable. We therefore recommend the lovers of good fruit, to be early in their application. The Apples are sold at one—Pears at two rupees per dozen.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Jullalabad of the 22d ultimo mentions, that Captains Miles and Bygrave, with several European soldiers, were in a fort about 60 miles from Jugdulluck, the chief of which insists on an enormous ransom.

It is added, that the survivors, soon after they had passed Jugdulluck, (where their ammunition was expended, and most of them had thrown away their arms in the general scramble to effect their escape) were distributed by Akbar Khan as slaves, among the chiefs who had assembled at his summons to waylay the fugitives.—*Hurkaru, February* 19.

FIRE IN SHORTT'S BAZAR.—A fire broke out, on Thursday night, about twelve o'clock, in the vicinity of Shortt's Bazar, but we happy to add that, in consequence of assistance being timeously afforded, and there being little or no breeze blowing at the time, it was soon quenched. Between thirty or forty huts, we should say, were destroyed.—*Ibid*

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court.

FEBRUARY 18, 1842.

(*Before Sirs J. P. Grant, and H. W. Seton.*)

The Criminal Sessions were duly opened this morning. The following Gentlemen were empanelled on the Grand Jury:—

John Storm, Esq., *Foreman.*

Albert John H. de Larpent.	Rajah Kalikishen.
Thomas Palmer.	Cossipersad Ghose.
Isaiah Birt Biss	Beernursing Mullic.
Robert Presgrave.	Henry Chapman.
Edmond Wilkinson.	Carapiet Jacob.
Michael D'Souza.	Samuel Smith.
Francis Kirchoffer.	William Limond.
Bazett James Colvin.	John Weston Chiff.
Edward Cakes.	William Fairlie Gilmore.
Joseph Agabeg.	Richard Saunders, and
George Vint.	John Watkinson Roberts, Esqrs.

Sir John Peter Grant then charged the Grand Jury briefly. His Lordship congratulated them on the small number and ordinary character of the cases which would come before them, and only offered a few explanatory observations on three cases in the Calender, namely those of stabbing, robbery and forgery.

The Grand Jury, after the charge, retired as usual. Several bills were disposed of during the day.

Sir John Peter Grant presides during this sessions.

Among the Petty Jurors John Wood was fined Rs. 50 for not answering to his name. Jurymen had better take warning.—*Ibid.*

CANDAHAR, 23RD JANUARY.—Of the general condition of the country in that quarter, it is metioned:—"There has been no rising of consequence in any district, but those through which Mahomed Atta passed between Keld and Candahar,—the Government grain even in many places still remain untouched. Girishk is strong; the Burukzye chief at the Helmund is staunch to our cause; the Western Frontier is undisturbed. The city is supplied, as usual, from the neighbouring villages, and many of the town's people, who had fled in anticipation of a siege, are returning to their homes."

The garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzee is described as safe and comfortable.—*Ibid, Feb.* 21.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The arrival of the new Governor-General is immediately expected. Orders have been issued to that effect, and certain official packets have already been sent down the river in one of the pilot vessels, to be delivered to Lord Ellenborough as soon as he enters the river.—*Ibid.*

ON DIT.—ELOPEMENT OF A NUN!—There has been a great sensation among a certain class of the community for some days past, caused by the rumoured elopement of one of the newly-imported nuns. The story runs, that one of the younger and more buxom "sisters," conceiving an attachment for a handsome young son of Esculapius, belonging to an English vessel, east the cross and rosary at the teeth of the disappointed "brotherhood," and effected a successful flight from Middleton Row. If this be true, it only affords an additional exemplification of the potency of love, which even the combined spell of bell-and-candle, and holy-water to boot, cannot check.—*Ibid.*

THE CHOLERA.—The ravages of the Cholera prevail still to a fatal extent. The amount of mortality, particularly among the poorer order of the natives, continues as fearful as before. On Friday night no less than *forty-six* persons, all attacked with Cholera, were taken to the Medical College Hospital. During the night only seventeen of them died, and there can be little doubt, but that more fatal cases must have occurred the next morning.—*Ibid.*

Every day brings us intelligence of the continued existence of some officers of the late Cabul force who were supposed to have been killed, leaving us thence to hope that others are still in the land of the living though suffering a painful imprisonment. The *Bengal Herald* of yesterday cites the names of two officers (Captains Miles and Bygrave) who are incarcerated in a fort, and a letter received by ourselves states, on the authority of Dr. Brydon, that Major Paton, the Deputy Quarter Master General, was alive and doing well, (though he had lost an arm) on the 28th December. He had been left at Cabul with the rest of the sick and wounded.—*Englishman, Feb.* 21.

MADRAS.

THE LATE MUTINY.

SECUNDERABAD.—*Division Orders, 12th February* 1842, *by Major General M. Riddell, Commanding H. S. Force.*

The transquility of the Cantonment having been restored, Major General Riddell takes this early opportunity to express in orders his entire approbation of the conduct of the Troops of *all* arms who have been called upon to act in support of the authority of Government when contravened by a portion of their misguided comrades.

The Artillery has supported the character which as a Corps it has ever maintained, and it were superfluous to add one word to an encomium, which is in itself so comprehensible.

That the Native portion of it has fulfilled expectation and nobly proved themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them in the hour of trial, while it adds another bright day to the halo of their ancient renown, must be a source of proud satisfaction to the heart of each individual in the body.

The distinctions lately conferred on the 1st Madras European Regiment by Government shew the character of that Corps when employed in the Field and it will now be the Major General's gratifying duty to represent in its merited colours their steady discipline in Garrison, nothing could exceed the good conduct, temper and firmness evinced by the men when brought into contact with the Natives.

No fault in any individual, tended in the slightest degree to detract from the perfect discipline evinced by the corps, thus proving that all felt that the character of the British soldier is to be upheld not alone by bravery in action, but steadiness and orderly conduct in quarters, and Major General Riddell feels assured that this fine Corps will ever continue to deserve the high opinion he LOW entertains of it.

The loyalty to Government which has invariably been displayed by the Madras Army, though in danger of being impeached by the misconduct of some misguided individuals, has been fully sustained by the obedience and steadiness of the others. Those who dared to separate themselves from their Comrades when pursuing a ruinous course under the delusive hope that numbers would secure immunity for Crime or that a good and true Soldier could *ever* refuse, obedience to a lawful command have saved the characters of their Corps from utter disgrace and preserved their honour untarnished.

That every Native Corps would have been ready to do their duty to the State against an *internal* or *external* enemy; the Major General feels perfectly satisfied: had such appeared, and if all were not called upon for active exertion on the late occasion, it was because their services were not required.

The above order to be carefully read and explained to the men of each corps.

Narrative of events.

"On Saturday the 5th, pay without batta, was offered to the 7th N. I. they at first refused to receive it, but on being reasoned with by the General and Resident, they took it under a promise that the Resident would get batta for them: it is said that on being taunted by the 48th, the 7th became sorry for having taken it and refused to do duty and got into great excitement, and the sound to arms was made throughout the Cantonment about 10 o'clock on Sunday night. On Monday morning the Wing of the 32d refused, about 300 of whom grounded their arms and were made prisoners by a Wing of the European Regiment. On Monday evening, the Cavalry were tried but with a few exceptions who were nearly murdered for taken it, they refused. they were surrounded by the Horse and Foot Artillery but to no purpose, the men got more excited, and would listen to nothing—in the morning the 7th, 48th and Cavalry were ordered to march as soon as possible: the Cavalry refused to move without Batta and the Resident and Brigadier, with the Horse and Foot Artillery and a wing of the European Regiment surrounded them and separated the satisfied men from the malcontents, who were marched off Prisoners to Bolarum. On Monday evening, the Native H. Artillery took their pay quietly. On Wednesday the 48th were tried, but it was a stormy affair, however the willing were separated from the unwilling and the latter confined under a Guard of Europeans. On Friday morning the Prisoners of the Infantry were marched off by the 25th who were recalled for the purpose, and to-day the Cavalry prisoners are gone also, and if ever two General Officers deserved the special thanks of Government for their conduct on a trying occasion, Major Generals Frazer and Riddell do, in an eminent degree. Indeed it is the genera opinion that had almost any other officers been here there would have been much bloodshed; as their patience and forbearance were most extraordinary. The men of the Cavalry and the 48th were very violent, the latter in particular were decidedly mutinous, but now that it is all over and may be called what the Government think fit, had Europeans been similarly situated they would not have been one whit better, except when the General and Resident promised to get them Batta, they would have had the sense to have taken advantage of it, which the natives had not, viz. the Resident's promise to write for them—The Ringleaders have all been selected and will be made an example of and it appears the others are all subdued and are begging to get back and they will serve on anything the Government like to give them: they are I hear all penitent but the Cavalry are completely humbled and I think that those Sepoys who are known by the Officers to be good men and went with the mob as a point of honour, should now be forgiven, as *an act of mercy would probably bind them to the service for life*: but the Resident is inexorable, they must all go, and though it is only what they richly deserved, yet there are many extenuating circumstances to be taken into consideration: they had justice and right on their side and *that* every one felt even from the Resident down to the youngest Private!—United Service Gazette, Feb. 22.

A SPECIAL COUNCIL.—was held in the Fort on Saturday afternoon. It is rumoured that the Supreme Government has sent a requisition for *eight thousand* men from this presidency, for service in Scinde and Affghanistan. We cannot ascertain particulars, though we believe the foregoing to be fact.—Athenæum, Feb. 22.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Her Majesty's Ship *Cambrian, thirty-six* guns, anchored in the roads at *twenty* minutes past *two* P. M. yesterday, haveing the Right Honorable Lord Ellenborough, Governor General, gone board. The *Cambrian* is a pretty frigate, with a round stern.

As she was making the roads, she telegraphed to the Fort, *Governor here?* The Fort answered *yes.* The Fort then put up, *News.* The ship immediately asked, *what News?* The Fort replied, *from N. W.* (North-West) *Army there totally destroyed.* This is certainly *news*, for we had not heard that the *whole* army had been destroyed, and thought that the gallant Sale, with some three thousand men, was maintaining his position bravely at Jellalabad.

The Chief Secretary, Town Major, and Master Attendant, immediately proceeded on board, to wait on his Lordship who in consequence of the distressing intelligence from Affghanistan, would disembark. Lord Elphinstone subsequently went onboard. The *Cambrian* sailed during the night.

The usual complimentary salutes were fired in honour of Lord Ellenborough's arrival.—Ibid.

A treasure party under the command of a Native Officer of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion, arived at the presidency from Nellore on Friday last; and another, under the command of Captain Fischer of the 4th N. I., arrived from Bellary yesterday morning.—Ibid.

We understand that all the transports proceeding to China, are to be provided with gun boats at the public expense. The boats furnished to the larger vessels will be armed with *six pounder*, and those to the maller with *three pounder*, brass guns... Ibid.

A LETTER FROM DR. BRYDON—We have been politely favoured with a sight of a letter from Dr Brydon to a gentleman at this Presidency, dated *Jellalabad January* 20, from which the following are extracts.

Here I am at this place all safe but not all sound, having received three slight wounds on the head, left hand, and knee. I have lost everything I had in the world but my life has been saved in a most wonderful manner, and I am the only European who has escaped from the Cabool army, (although we have heard of two having been taken by the enemy, it is very doubtful if they will be spared) two natives only have arrived at this place making with myself 3 persons out of about 13,000. I got on very well till within about 50 miles of this (with the exception of losing all my baggage &c. I then lost the horse on which I was riding—having taken one of my servants who was wounded up behind me, we fell rather too far in the rear, when he was pulled off from behind and I fell with him, when I was instantly felled to the earth with the blow of a large knife which wounded me on the head, I however managed to avert a second blow by receiving my enemy's hand on the edge of my sword, by which his hand was somewhat damaged and he dropped his knife and made off as fast as he could, and I followed his good example and managed to reach the main body, minus my horse cap and shoe, which last I lost in the snow. I was then trudging along holding fast to the tail of another Officer's horse, when a native who was riding close by said to me that he could ride no further, and told me to take his horse which I did without delay. I do not know who the man was as it was quite dark at the time. I now got to the front when I found a number of Officers who determined to push on as the men would obey no orders and were halting every minute: we travelled slowly on all night fired at occasionally from the sides of the hills, and found ourselves at day break about 30 miles from this, and our party consisting only of 7 Officers, 5 European soldiers and myself. The rest having gone by some other road lost us in the dark, and about 10 A. M. we were attacked and surrounded on all sides by horsemen; three Officers and the Europeans were here killed: one of the Officers was Lieut. Bird of the Madras Army who fell close to my side. I with the remaining 4 got alarmed on the horseman and pushed on. Three of our party being well mounted left the 4th and myself, far in the rear, when he after coming on some way said his horse was done up and that he would hide until night, for which purpose he left me about 4 miles from this; he was taken and killed. I proceeded lowly on for a short time when I saw a great many people running towards me in all directions. I waited until they got pretty close and then pushed my horse into a gallop and ran the gauntlet for about two miles amid a shower of large stones, sticks, and a few shots in which I had my sword broken by a stone, my horse shot in the spine close to the tail, and my body bruised all over with stones. I was now attacked by a horsemen (who left a party of about six, who I saw leading away one of the Officer's horses who had gone on a head; these three was all killed) and I having nothing to defend myself and my horse being quite done up, he wounded me on the hand and knee, when seeing me stoop down he galloped away as fast as he could, thinking I suppose that I was looking for a pistol. I now proceeded, unmolested, and arrived here at about one o'clock, quite done up as was also the poor horse who lost the use of his hind legs the next day, and died two days after without ever getting up after his arrival. If you receive this, let them know at home that I am alive, as I have not been able to write since August last and perhaps we shall not have the road open when the next overland starts.

I arrived here on the 13th about noon.

All further particulars you will see in the papers so I will write no more at present, it being awkward, not being able to hold the paper whilst writing.—*Ibid.*

SECUNDERABAD.—*February* 16—Since my last communication every thing has been going on quietly in the cantonment. The prisoners of the 23d and 48th Regt. N. I. were escorted hence towards Warrapilly on the 11th instant On that morning, the Horse and Foot Artillery were out with their guns, parading on the high road leading to the church and down the Madras road being, on the *qui vive*, and returned to their barracks at past *seven*.

The Resident having provided for the escort of the prisoners of the 4th Light Cavalry, they marched towards Warrapilly on the 13th instant. On reaching Mulkapore, they are to be made over to the custody of Captain Borrodaile 4th L. C. who is to assume command of the *three* Companies of the 26th N. I. and proceed on. The families of the 4th L. C. have been permitted to accompany their relatives, and carriage for whom was provided by the Comy. Dept. gratis. The *Mohorum* festival commenced on the 13th, to celebrate which the Mahomedans have ten days present leave.

The Ringleaders of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry (9 Privates) were brought to trial before a Native General Court Martial which assembled on the 12th. Their trials were concluded on the 14th. The Court has been adjourned during the continuance of the Mohorum. 13 Troopers of the 4th Light Cavalry, Prisoners, were escorted in from Mulkapore on the 14th and confined in the Main Guard. It is supposed that these were the Ringleaders, and also from some of whom the Trooper who had received Pay experienced the severe ill-treatment from the effects of which, he is now a patient in Hospital.—*Ibid.*

THE CAMBRIAN.—A quantity of treasure, to the extent of *two hundred* and *fifty boxes*, was shipped on board the *Cambrian* for Calcutta, on Tuesday afternoon. The usual percentage will of course fall to the share of her gallant Commander, which it is not so bad for a beginning. Captain Chads is well known on this station, and a more talented and deserving Naval Officer can scarcely be met with.

The *Cambrian* is one of the round stern vessels, built (we believe) after the model of Sir W. Symonds, but in external appearance as other ships.

It has been pointed out to us, that the account we gave on Tuesday of the signals that passed between the *Cambrian* and the Fort, is calculated to injure the party in charge of the Flag-staff, inasmuch as an interference may be drawn thereform, that he overstepped his duty in volunteering to furnish the *Cambrian* with news, which was not the case, as may be seen from the following revised statement of singnals that passed on the occasion, with which a gentleman has kindly favoured us.

Cambrian signalled, *Is the Governor here?*

Fort replied, *Yes.*

Cambrian signalled, *Have you any news?*

Fort replied, *Yes. Distressing Intelligence from the North West. Army there totally destroyed. Ibid, Feb.* 24.

FORMER GALLANTRY OF THE 4TH MADRAS CAVALRY.—Referring to a subject which we have throughout felt most unwilling to dwell upon—the late ill-timed reduction of Batta and its ill-effects upon the Madras Troops at Secunderabad, we feel pleasure in mentioning an anecdote of one of these Corps, the truly gallant and well known Madras 4th Cavalry, which has just come to our knowledge. In one of our earlier wars in which this distinguished Corps was engaged against an enemy in conjuction with the Queen's 19th Regiment, our brave countrymen were so delighted with the gallantry of their charge, that, as a mark of that respect and brotherly feeling which forms a common bond of sympathy among the brave, *they exchanged swords with them.* At a time when a temporary cloud overshadows a portion of the Corps, we do trust that our authorities will call to mind the zeal and devotion which the gallant 4th have ever shown—aye and will readily show *again* in the service of the Company. Let this be done, as in common fairness it ought, and surely they will not be extreme "to mark what has been done amiss." Such we know, is the feeling entertained by those who can best appreciate the unflinching courage and stern devotion which the Madras Sepoy has shown on many a well fought field.—*Spectator Feb.* 23.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—We are indebted to a Correspondent, for the following details of arrangements which have been promulgated regarding the embarkation of the Artillery, under orders for China:—

To embark on board the *Defiance*, the Head Quarters of the C Troop of Horse Artillery, consisting of—

3 European Officers.
75 fighting men.
20 Gun Lascars.
1 Troop Quarter-Master.
4 Officers' Horses.
30 Regimental do.
2 Choudries.
34 Horse-keepers.
34 Grass cutters.
13 Artificers.

The remainder of the C, Troop of Horse Artillery, together with the D. Company 3d Battalion Artillery, including 20 men to complete the Companies now in China, to embark on board the *Lady Flora*, the numbers being of the C Troop H. Artillery—

1 European Officer. 140 fighting men.
D Company 3d bat. Art 6 Eur. Officers 126 do.
Gun Lascars 60
To embark on board the *Teazer*—
140 Gun Lascars.

It is much to be regretted, says our Correspondent, that one ship, for instance the *Thames*, was not taken up to convey the whole of the Artillery to China; a vessel of her tonnage and size would have answered admirably, and should any accident prevent the ships arriving in China together, the Artillery will be obliged to land in an incomplete manner by the present arrangement, and this might be of consequence when opposed to an enemy.—*Ibid*

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—H. M. Frigate *Cambrian* of 36 guns, commanded by Captain CHADS, C. B. and having on board the Right Hon. Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Suit, anchored in the Roads about two o'clock on Monday afternoon, and immediately communicated by signals with the fort, from which the new Governor General was duly saluted with 19 guns. The Chief Secretary, Town Major, and Master Attendant at once proceeded on board, when his Lordship heard, we believe with considerable astonishment, the recent political events in the North West, which probably decided him on an early departure for Calcutta, without landing at this Presidency. His Lordship expressed, we have been informed, his entire confidence that all would be speedily retrieved, and was gratified to learn the admirable conduct of our Native Troops on the late trying occasion. Lord ELPHINSTONE and Sir ROBERT DICK went on board late in the afternoon, and had a long conference with the Governor General. During the evening many carriages thronged the Beach, it being rather anticipated that Lord ELLENBOROUGH would come on shore. On Tuesday Lord ELLENBOROUGH inspected the China transports in the Roads; it was settled we understand, that the *Cambrian* was to sail yesterday evening; taking her departure about 6 or 7 P. M.

The *Cambrian* would have arrived some time earlier, had it not been for touching at the Cape, where she remained for twelve days. The following Gentlemen form the Suite of the new Governor General: Captain SOMERSET, Rev. W. WHITING,—COLVILLE, W. HARRIS, H. DURAND, and—MUNRO, Esqrs.—*Ibid.*

Spirit of the European Press.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From the John Bull, Dec. 18.)

The Queen, we understand, has it in contemplation to visit, in the course of next year, the country houses of some of the most illustrious of her Nobles. Strathfieldsaye is, by common rumour, marked out as about to be the first honoured by the presence of Royalty. They speak of Hatfield, also, the seat of the Marquess of Salisbury, as standing high upon the list; and we consider the rumour as the more worthy of credit, because of the historical associations which are connected with that princely place. Her Majesty, if she visit Hatfield, will find some of the oak tree still remaining under which the Princess Elizabeth sat, when the messengers from London come to remove her from a species of prison to a Throne. The present Marquess has bestowed infinite pains, and expended large sums of money, to restore the buildings to what they were when the good Queen Bess inhabited them. The idea of crossing over to Ireland, if it was ever seriously entertained, seems now to be abandoned.

Rumours are flying about of another Lichfield-house compact, and not, we believe, altogether without foundation. Repeal is to be sunk in order to enable the Whigs and the Irish section to present by their junction something like a front to the imposing array which will be assembled before them. Or does the rumour arise from Mr. O'Connell's consciousness that he will no longer be allowed to enact the traitor openly? Conservative firmness stares him in the face, and there can be no doubt that he has a saving regard for his neck!

Generally speaking, American papers are highly amusing, but at the present moment the United States having two lions, a Prince and a Lord, their free-and-easy style is more diverting than ever. "Morpeth is in town—Joinville leaves to-day for Boston"—and similar "hail fellow, well met" announcements meet the eye in every broad sheet. Morpeth is strongly advised to take unto himself as "help-meet" one or other of the daughters of one or other of the *Sovereigns* of New York. He is "very much liked," and has, were are informed, been "invited to Mr. Mott's splendid *soirée*."

But Morpeth and Joinville (how exquisite is this Republican familiarity!) are not the only *lions of New York*. Lardner is "*now creating a great sensation in all our fashionable and scientific circles*;" and we are gravely assured that "*the issue of his marriage* with Mrs. Heavysile has been a fine fat girl." These things to use an expressive French word, are *impayables*.

Can there be any truth in the report that at the late splendid dinner given to Lord Ellenborough, previous to his departure for India, when Lord Auckland's health was proposed, the greater number of the Directors left the table? The scene must have been of the oddest; and when we remember the courtesy and affection with which the Directors ever subscribe themselves to the Governors-General, as "Your loving brothers," the act may be considered positively inhuman.

Extracts from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART XII.

THE TRIAL.—In the mean time, the preparations for the trial had proceeded rapidly; and on the 13th of February 1788, the sittings of the Court commenced. There have been spectacles more dazzling to the eye, more gorgeous with jewellery and cloth of gold, more attractive to grown-up children, than that which was then exhibited at Westminster; but, perhaps, there never was a spectacle so well calculated to strike a highly cultivated, a reflecting, an imaginative mind. All the various kinds of interest which belong to the near and to the distant, to the present and to the past, were collected on one spot, and in one hour. All the talents and all the accomplishments which are developed by liberty and civilization were now displayed, with every advantage that could be derived both from co-operation and from contrast. Every step in the proceedings carried the mind either backward, through many troubled centuries, to the days when the foundations of the constitution were laid; or far away, over boundless seas and deserts, to dusky nations living under strange stars, worshipping strange gods and writing strange characters from right to left. The High Court of Parliament was to sit, according to forms handed down from the days of the Plantagenets, on an Englishman accused of exercising tyranny over the lord of the holy city of Benares, and the ladies of the princely house of Oude.

WESTMINSTER HALL.—The place was worthy of such a trial. It was the great hall of William Rufus; the hall which had resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of thirty Kings; the hall which had witnessed the just sentence of Bacon and the just absolution of Somers; the hall where the eloquence of Strafford had for a moment awed and melted a victorious party inflamed with just resentment; the hall where Charles had confronted the High Court of Justice with the placid courage which has half redeemed his fame. Neither military nor civil pomp was wanting. The avenues were lined with grenadiers. The streets were kept clear by cavalry. The peers, robed in gold and ermine, were marshalled by the heralds under Garter King-at-Arms. The judges, in their vestments of state, attended to give advice on points of law. Near a hundred and seventy lords, three-fourths of the Upper House, as the Upper House then was, walked in solemn order from their usual place of assembling to the tribunal. The junior baron present led the way—Lord Heathfield, recently ennobled for his memorable defence of Gibraltar against the fleets and armies of France and Spain. The long procession was closed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of the realm, by the great dignitaries, and by the brothers and sons of the King. Last of all came the Prince of Wales, conspicuous by his fine person and noble bearing. The grey old walls were hung with scarlet. The long galleries were crowded by such an audience as has rarely excited the fears or the emulation of an orator. There were gathered together, from all parts of great, free, enlightened, and prosperous realm, grace and female loveliness, wit and learning, the representatives of every science and of every art. There were seated round the Queen the fair-haired young daughters of the house of Brunswick. There the Ambassadors of great Kings and Commonwealths gazed with admiration on a spectacle which no other country in the world could present. There Siddons, in the prime of her majestic beauty, looked with emotion on a scene surpassing all the imitations of the stage. There the historian of the Roman Empire thought of the days when Cicero pleaded the cause of Sicily against Verres; and when, before a senate which had still some show of freedom, Tacitus thundered

against the oppressor of Africa. There were seen, side by side, the greatest painter and the scholar of the age. The spectacle had allured Reynolds from that easel which has preserved to us the thoughtful foreheads of so many writers and statesmen, and sweet smiles of so many noble matrons. It had induced Parr to suspend his labours in that dark and profound mine from which he had extracted a vast treasure of erudition—a treasure too often buried in the earth, too often paraded with injudicious and inelegant ostentation; but still precious, massive, and splendid. There appeared the voluptuous charms of her to whom the heir of the throne had in secret plighted his faith. There, too, was she, the beautiful mother of a beautiful race, the Saint Cecilia, whose delicate features, lighted up by love and music, art has rescued from the common decay. There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticised, and exchanged repartees, under the rich peacock-hangings of Mrs. Montague. And there the ladies whose lips, more persuasive than those of Fox himself, had carried the Westminster election against palace and treasury, shone round Georgina Duchess of Devonshire.

The Sergeants made proclamation. Hastings advanced to the bar, and bent his knee. The culprit was indeed not unworthy of that great presence. He had ruled an extensive and populous country, had made laws and treaties, had sent forth armies, had set up and pulled down princes. And in his high place he had so borne himself, that all had feared him, that most had loved him, and that hatred itself could deny him no title to glory, except virtue. He looked like a great man, and not like a bad man. A person small and emaciated, yet deriving dignity from a carriage which, while it indicated deference to the court, indicated also habitual self-possession and self-respect;—a high and intellectual forehead;—a brow pensive, but not gloomy;—a mouth of inflexible decision;—a face pale and worn, but serene, on which was written, as legibly as under the great picture in the council-chamber at Calcutta, *Mens æqua in arduis*;—such was the aspect with which the great proconsul presented himself to his judges.

His counsel accompanied him, men all of whom were afterwards raised by their talents and learning to the highest posts in their profession,—the bold and strong-minded Law, afterwards Chief-justice of the King's Bench; the more humane and eloquent Dallas, afterwards Chief justice of the Common Pleas; and Plomer who, nearly twenty years later, successfully conducted in the same high court the defence of Lord Melville, and subsequently became Vice-chancellor and Master of the Rolls.

The Managers.—But neither the culprit nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accuser. In the midst of the blaze of red drapery, a space had been fitted up with green benches and tables for the Commons. The managers, with Burke at their head, appeared in full dress. The collectors of gossip did not fail to remark that even Fox, generally so regardless of his appearance, had paid to the illustrious tribunal the compliment of wearing a bag and sword. Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, copious, and sonorous eloquence, was wanting to that great muster of various talents. Age and blindness had unfitted Lord North for the duties of a public prosecutor; and his friends were left without the help of his excellent sense, his tact, and his urbanity. But, in spite of the absence of these two distinguished members of the Lower House, the box in which the managers stood, contained an array of speakers such as perhaps had not appeared together since the great age of Athenian eloquence. There stood Fox and Sheridan, the English Demosthenes, and the English Hyperides. There was Burke, ignorant, indeed, or negligent of the art of adapting his reasonings and his style to the capacity and taste of his hearers; but in amplitude of comprehension and richness of imagination superior to every orator, ancient or modern. There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age—his form developed by every manly exercise—his face beaming with intelligence and spirit—the ingenious, the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham. Nor, though surrounded by such men, did the youngest manager pass unnoticed. At an age when most of those who distinguish themselves in life are still contending for prizes and fellowships at college, he had won for himself a conspicuous place in parliament. No advantage of fortune or connexion was wanting that could set off to the height his splendid talents and his unblemished honour. At twenty-three he had been thought worthy to be ranked with the veteran statesmen who appeared as the delegates of the British Commons, at the bar of the British nobility. All who stood at that bar, saw him alone, are gone—culprit, advocates, accusers. To the generation which is now in the vigour of life, he is the sole representative of a great age which has passed away. But those who, within the last ten years, have listened with delight, till the morning sun shone on the tapestries of the House of Lords, to the lofty and animated eloquence of Charles Earl Grey, are able to form some estimate of the powers of a race of men among whom he was not the foremost.

Eloquence of Burke.—The charges and the answers of Hastings were first read. This ceremony occupied two whole days, and was rendered less tedious than it would otherwise have been, by the silver voice and just emphasis of Cowper, the clerk of the court, a near relation of the amiable poet. On the third day Burke rose. Four sittings of the court were occupied by his opening speech, which was intended to be a general introduction to all the charges. With an exuberance of thought and a splendour of diction which more than satisfied the highly-raised expectation of the audience, he described the character and institution of the natives of India; recounted the circumstances in which the Asiatic empire of Britain had originated; and set forth the constitution of the Company, and of the English Presidencies. Having thus attempted to communicate to his hearers an idea of Eastern society, as vivid as that which existed in his own mind, he proceeded to arraign the administration of Hastings, as systematically conducted in defience of morality and public law. The energy and pathos of the great orator extorted expressions of unwonted admiration even from the stern and hostile Chancellor; and, for a moment, seemed to pierce even the resolute heart of the defendant. The ladies in the galleries, unaccustomed to such displays of eloquence, excited by the solemnity of the occasion, and perhaps not unwilling to display their taste and sensibility, were in a state of uncontrollable emotion. Handkerchiefs were pulled out; smelling-bottles were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard; and Mrs. Sheridan was carried out in a fit. At length the orator concluded. Raising his voice till the old arches of Irish oak resounded—'Therefore,' said he, 'hath it 'with all confidence been ordered by the Commons of 'Great Britain, that I impeach Warren Hastings of 'high crimes and misdemeanours. I impeach him in 'the name of the Commons House of Parliament, 'whose trust he has betrayed. I impeach him in the 'name of the English nation, whose ancient honour 'he has sullied. I impeach him in the name of the 'people of India, whose rights he has trodden under 'foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert. 'Lastly, in the name of human nature itself, in the 'name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the 'name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy 'and oppressor of all.'

When the deep murmur of various emotions had subsided, Mr. Fox rose to address the Lords respecting the course of proceeding to be followed. The wish of the accusers was, that the Court would bring to a close the investigation of the first charge before the second was opened. The wish of Hastings and of his counsel was, that the managers should open all the charges, and produce all the evidence for the prosecution, before the defence began. The Lords retired to their own house, to consider the question. The Chancellor took the side of Hastings. Lord Loughborough, who was now in opposition, supported the demand of the managers. The division showed which way the inclination of the tribunal leaned. A majority of near three to one decided in favour of the course for which Hastings contended.

When the Court sat again, Mr. Fox, assisted by Mr. Grey, opened the charge respecting Cheyte Sing, and several days were spent in reading papers and hearing witnesses. The next article was that relating to the Princesses of Oude. The conduct of this part of the case was intrusted to Sheridan. The curiosity of the public to hear him was unbounded. His sparkling and highly-finished declamation lasted two days; but the Hall was crowded to suffocation during the whole time. It was said that fifty guineas had been paid for a single ticket. Sheridan, when he concluded, contrived, with a knowledge of stage-effect which his father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke, who hugged him with the energy of generous admiration!

June was now far advanced. The session could not last much longer, and the progress which had been made in the impeachment was not very satisfactory. There were twenty charges. On two only of these had even the case for the prosecution been heard: and it was now a year since Hastings had been admitted to bail.

Tediousness of the Proceedings.—The interest taken by the public in the trial was great when the Court began to sit, and rose to the height when Sheridan spoke on the charge relating to the Begums. From that time the excitement went down fast. The spectacle had lost the attraction of novelty. The great displays of rhetoric were over. What was behind was not of a nature to entice men of letters from their books in the morning, or to tempt ladies who had left the masquerade at two, to be out of bed before eight. There remained examinations and cross-examinations. There remained statements of accounts There remained the reading of papers, filled with words unintelligible to English ears—with lacs and crores, zemindars and aumils, sunnuds and perwannahs, jaghires and nuzzurs. There remained bickerings, not always carried on with the best temper, between the managers of the impeachment and the council for the defence, particularly between Mr. Burke and Mr. Law. There remained the endless marches and countermarches of the Peers between their house and the Hall: for as often as a point of law was to be discussed, their lordships retired to discuss it apart; and the consequence was, as the late Lord Stanhope wittily said, that the judges walked and the trial stood still.

It is to be added, that in the spring of 1788, when the trial commenced, no important question, either of domestic or foreign policy, excited the public mind. The proceeding in Westminster Hall, therefore, naturally excited most of the attention of Parliament and of the public. It was the one great event of that season But in the following year, the King's illness, the debates on the Regency, the expectation of a change of Ministry, completely diverted public attention from Indian affairs; and within a fortnight after George the Third had returned thanks in St Paul's for his recovery, the States-General of France met at Versailles. In the midst of the agitation produced by these events the impeachment was for a time almost forgotten.

OUR MESS.

By Harry Lorrequer.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

Chapter IV.

The Breakfast.

There are few persons so unreflective as not to give way to a little self-examination, on waking, for the first time, in a strange place. The very objects about are so many appeals to your ingenuity or to your memory, that you cannot fail asking yourself how you became acquainted with them: the present is thus made the herald of the past, and it is difficult, when unravelling the tangled web of doubt that assails you, not to think over the path by which you have been travelling.

As for me, scarcely were my eyes opened to the light, I had barely thrown one glance around my cold and comfortless chamber, when thoughts of home came rushing to my mind. The warm earnestness of my father, the timid dreads of my poor mother, rose up before me, as I felt myself, for the first time, alone in the world. The elavating sense of heroism, that more or less blends with every young man's dreams of life, gilds our first journey from our father's roof. There is a feeling of freedom in being the arbiter of one's actions, to go where you will and when you will. Till that moment the world has been a comparative blank: the trammels of school or the ties of tutorship have bound and restrained you. You have been living, as it were, within the rules of court—certain petty privileges permitted, certain small liberties allowed: but now you come forth disenchanted, disenthralled, emancipated, free to come as to go; a man in all the plenitude of his volition, and, better still, a man without the heavy depressing weight of responsibility that makes manhood less a blessing than a burden. The first burst of life is indeed a glorious thing; youth, health, hope, and confidence, have each a force and vigour they lose in after years. Life is then a splendid river, and we are swimming with the stream; no adverse waves to weary, no billows to buffet us, we hold on our course rejoicing.

The sun was peering between the curtains of my window, and playing in fitful flashes on the old oak floor, as I lay thus ruminating and dreaming over the future. How many a resolve did I then make for my guidance; how many an intention did I form; how many a groundwork of principle did I lay down, with all the confidence of youth! I fashioned to myself a world after my own notions; in which I conjured up certain imaginary difficulties, all of which were surmounted by my admirable tact and consummate cleverness I remembered how, at both Eton and Sandhurst, the Irish boy was generally made the subject of some jest or quiz, at one time for his accent, at another for his blunders. As a Guardsman, short as had been my experience of the service, I could plainly see, that a certain indefinable tone of superiority was ever asserted towards our friends across the sea. A wide-sweeping prejudice whose limits were neither founded in reason, justice, or common sense, had thrown a certain air of undervaluing import over every one and every thing from that country. Not only were its faults and its follies heavily visited, but those accidental and trifling blemishes—those slight, and scarce perceptible deviations from the arbitrary standard of fashion—were deemed the strong characteristics of the nation, and condemned accordingly; while the slightest use of any exaggeration in speech—the commonest employment of a figure or a metaphor—the casual introduction of an anecdote or a repartee were all heavily censured, and pronounced "so very Irish!" Let some fortune-hunter carry off an heiress, let a lady trip over her train at the drawing-room, let a minister blunder in his mission, let a powder-magazine explode and blow up one half of the surrounding population, there was but one expression to qualify all. "How Irish! how very Irish!" The adjective had become one of depreciation, and an Irish lord, an Irish member, an Irish estate, and an Irish diamond, were held pretty much in the same estimation.

Reared in the very hotbed, the forcing-house of such exaggerated prejudice, while imbibing a very sufficient contempt for every thing in that country, I obtained proportionably absurd notions of all that was English. Our principles may come from our fathers; our prejudices certainly descend from the female branch. Now, my mother, notwithstanding the example of the Prince Regent himself, whose chosen associates were Irish, was most thoroughly exclusive on this point She would admit that a native of that country could be invited to an evening party under extreme and urgent circumstances—that some brilliant orator, whose eloquence was at once the dread and the delight of the house—that some gifted poet, whose verses came home to the heart alike of prince and peasant—that the painter, whose canvas might stand unblushingly amid the greatest triumphs, of art—could be asked to lionize for those cold and callous votaries of fashion, across the lake of whose stagnant nature no breath of feeling stirred, esteeming it the while, that in her card of invitation he was reaping the proudest proof of his success; but that such could be made acquaintances or companions, could be regarded in the light of equals or intimates, the thing never entered into her imagination, and she would as soon have made a confidant of the king of Kongo as a gentleman from Connaught.

Less for the purposes of dwelling upon my lady-mother's "Hibernian horrors," than of showing the school in which I was trained, I have made this somewhat lengthened *exposé*. It may, however, convey to my reader some faint impression of the feelings which animated me at the outset of my career in Ireland.

I have already mentioned the delight I experienced with the society at the viceroy's table. So much brilliancy, so much wit, so much of conversational power, until that moment I had no conception of. Now, however, while reflecting on it, I was actually astonished to find how far the whole scene contributed to the support of my ancient prejudices. I well knew that a party of the highest functionaries, bishops and law officers of the crown, would not have conducted themselves in the same manner in England. I stopped not to inquire whether it was more the wit or the will that was wanting; I did not dwell upon the fact, that the meeting was a purely convivial one, to which I was admitted by the kindness and condescension of the Duke; but so easily will a warped and bigoted impression find food for its indulgence, I only saw in the meeting an additional evidence of my early convictions. How far my theorising on this point might have led me—whether eventually I should have come to the conclusion, that the Irish nation were lying in the darkest blindness of barbarism, while, by a special intervention of Providence, I was about to be erected into a species of double revolving light—it is difficult to say, when a tap at the door suddenly aroused me from my musings.

"Are ye awake, yet?" said a harsh husky voice, like a bear in bronchitis, which I had no difficulty in pronouncing to be Corny's.

"Yes, come in," cried I; "what hour is it?"

"Somewhere after ten," replied he, sulkily: "you're the first I ever heerd ask the clock, in the eight years I have lived here. Are ye ready for your morning?"

"My what?" said I, with some surprise.

"Didn't I say it, plain enough? Is it the brogue that bothers you?"

As he said this with a most sarcastic grin, he poured, from a large jug he held in one hand, a brimming goblet full of some white compound, and handed it over to me. Preferring at once to explore, rather than to question the intractable Corny, I put it to my lips, and found it to be capital milk punch, concocted with great skill, and seasoned with what O'Grady afterwards called, "a nation of nutmeg."

"Oh! devil fear you, that ye'll like it. Sorrow one of you ever left as much in the jug as 'ud make a foot-bath for a flea."

"They don't treat you over well, then, Corny," said I, purposely opening the sorest wound of his nature.

"Trate me well! faix, them that 'ud come here for good tratement, would go to the devil for diversion. There's Master Phil himself, that I used to bate, when he was a child, many's the time when his father, rest his sowl, was up at the coorts,—ay, strapped him, till he hadn't a spot that wasn't sore an him. And look at him now; oh, wirra! you'd think I never took a ha'porth of pains with him. Ugh!—the Haythens—the Turks!"

"This is all very bad, Corny; hand me those boots."

"And thim's boots!" said he, with a contemptuous expression on his face that would have struck horror to the heart of Hoby. "Well, well." Here he looked up as though the profligacy and degeneracy of the age were transgressing all bounds. "When you're ready, come over to the master's for he's waiting breakfast for you. A beautiful hour for breakfast, it is! Many's the day his father sintenced a whole dock full before the same time!"

With the comforting reflection that the world went better in his youth, Corny drained the few remaining drops of the jug, and, muttering the while something that did not sound exactly like a blessing, waddled out of the room with a gait of the most imposing gravity.

I had very little difficulty in finding my friend's quarters; for, as his door lay open, and as he himself was caroling away, at the very top of his lungs, some popular melody of the day, I speedily found myself beyond the threshold

"Ah! Hinton, my hearty, how goes it; your head-piece nothing the worse, I hope, for either the car or the claret? By the by, capital claret that is; you've nothing like it in England."

I could scarce help a smile at the remark, as he proceeded,

"But come, my boy, sit down; help yourself to as cutlet, and make yourself quite at home in Mount O'Grady."

"Mount O'Grady!" repeated I. "Ha! in allusion, I suppose, to these confounded two flights one has to climb up to you."

"Nothing of the kind; the name has a very different origin. Tea or coffee? there's the congou. Now, my boy, the fact is, we O'Gradys were once upon a time very great folk in our way; lived in an uncouth old barrack, with battlements and a keep, upon the Shannon, where we ravaged the country for miles round, and did as much mischief, and committed as much pillage upon the peaceable inhabitants, as any respectable old family in the province. Time, however, wagged on; luck changed; your countrymen came pouring in upon us with new-fangled notions of reading, writing, and road-making; police and petty sessions, and a thousand other vexatious contrivances followed, to worry and puzzle the heads of simple country gentlemen; so that, at last, instead of taking to the hill side for our mutton, we were reduced to keep a market-cart, and employ a thieving rogue in Dublin to supply us with poor claret, instead of making a trip over to Galway, where a smuggling craft brought us our lush, with a bouquet fresh from Bordeaux. But the worst wasn't come; for you see, a litigious spirit grew up in the country, and a kind of vindictive habit of pursuing you for your debts. Now, we alway contrived, somehow or other, to have rather a confused way of managing our exchequer. No tenant on the property ever precisely knew what he owed; and, as we possessed no record of what he paid, our income was rather obtained after the manner of levying a tribute, than receiving a legal debt. Meanwhile, we pushed our credit like a new colony: whenever a loan was to be obtained, it was little we cared for ten, twelve, or even fifteen per cent.; and, as we kept a jolly house, a good cook, good claret, and had the best pack of beagles in the country, he'd have been a hardy creditor who'd have ventured to push us to extremities. Even sheep, however, they say, get courage when they flock together, and so this contemptible herd of tailors, tithe-proctors, butchers, barristers, and bootmakers, took heart of grace, and laid siege to us in all form. My grandfather, Phil,—for I was called after him,—who always spent his money like a gentleman, had no notion of figuring in the Four Courts; but he sent Tom Darcy, his cousin, up to town, to call out as many of the plaintiffs as would fight, and to threaten the remainder that, if they did not withdraw their suits, they'd have more need of the surgeon than the attorney-general; for they shouldn't have a whole bone in their body by Michaelmasday. Another cutlet, Hinton; but I am tiring you with all these family matters."

"Not at all; go on, I beg of you. I want to hear how your grandfather got out of his difficulties."

"Faith, I wish you could; it would be equally pleasant news to myself; but, unfortunately, his beautiful plan only made bad worse, for they began fresh actions. Some, for provocation to fight a duel; others, for threats of assault and battery; and the short of it was, as my grandfather wouldn't enter a defence, they obtained their verdicts, and got judgment, with all the costs."

"The devil! they did; that must have pushed him hard."

"So it did; indeed it got the better of his temper, and he that was one of the heartiest, pleasantest fellows in the province, became in a manner, morose and silent; and, instead of surrendering possession, peaceably and quietly, he went down to the gate, and took a sitting shot at the sub-sheriff, who was there in a tax-cart."

"Bless my soul! Did he kill him?"

"No; he only ruffled his feathers, and broke his thigh; but it was bad enough, for he had to go over to France, till it blew over. Well, it was either vexation or the climate, or may be, the weak wines, or perhaps, all three, undermined his constitution, but he died at eighty-four,—the only one of the family ever cut off early, except such as were shot, or the like."

"Well, but your father——"

"I am coming to him. My grandfather sent for him from school when he was dying, and he made him swear he would be a lawyer. 'Morris will be a thorn in their flesh, yet,' said he; 'and look to it, my boy,' he cried, 'I leave you a Chancery suit that has nearly broke eight families and the hearts of two chancellors; —see that you keep it going—sell every stick on the estate—put all the beggars in the barony on the property,—beg, borrow, and steal them,—plough up all the grazingland; and I'll tell you a better trick than all——' Here a fit of coughing interrupted the pious old gentleman, and, when it was over, so was he!"

"Dead!" said I.

"Asa door-nail!—Well, my father was dutiful; he kept the suit moving till he got called to the Bar! Once there, he gave it all his spare moments; and when there was nothing doing in the Common Pleas or King's Bench, he was sure to come down with a new bill, or a declaration, before the Master, or a writ of error or a point of law for a jury, till at last, when no case was ready to come on, the sitting judge would call out,—let us hear O'Grady,—in appeal, or in error, or whatever it was. But, to make my story short, my father became a first-rate lawyer, by the practice of his own suit, rose to a silkgown,—was made solicitor and attorney-general,—afterwards, chief-justice——"

"And the suit——"

"Oh! the suit survived him, and became my property; but, somehow, I didn't succeed in the management quite as well as my father; and I found that my estate cost me somewhere about fifteen hundred a year—not to mention more oaths than fifty years of purgatory could pay off. This was a high premium to pay for figuring every term on the list of trials, so I raised a thousand pounds on my commission, gave it to Nick M'Namara, to take the property off my hands, and, as my father's last injunction was, never rest till you sleep in Mount O'Grady,—why I just baptized my present abode by that name, and here I live with the easy conscience of a dutiful and affectionate child that took the shortest and speediest way of fulfilling his father's testament."

"By Jove! a most singular narrative. I shouldn't like to have parted with the old place, however."

"Faith, I don't know; I never was much there. It was a racketty, tumble-down old concern, with rattling windows, rooks, and rats, pretty much like this; and, what between my duns and Corny Delany, I very often think I am back there again. There wasn't as good a room as this in the whole house, not to speak of the pictures. Isn't that likeness of Darcy capital? You saw him last night. He sat next Curran. Come, I've no Curacoa to offer you, but try this Usquebaugh."

"By the by, that Corny is a strange character. I rather think, if I were you, I should have let him go with the property."

"Let him go! 'Egad, that's not so easy as you think. Nothing but death will ever part us."

"I really cannot comprehend how you endure him; he'd drive me mad."

"Well, he very often pushes me a little hard or so; and, if it wasn't that, by deep study and minute attention, I have at length got some insight into the week parts of his nature, I frankly confess I couldn't endure it much longer."

"And, pray, what may these amiable traits be?"

"You will scarcely guess."

"Love of money, perhaps?"

"No."

"Attachment to your family, then?"

"Not that either."

"I give it up."

"Well, the truth is, Corny is a most pious Catholic. The church has unbounded influence and control over all his actions. Secondly, he is a devout believer in ghosts, particularly my grandfather's, which, I must confess, I have personated two or three times myself, when his temper had nearly tortured me into a brain fever; so that between purgatory and apparitions, fears here and hereafter, I keep him pretty busy There's a friend of mine, a priest, one Father Tom Loftus"—

"I've heard that name before somewhere."

"Scarcely, I think; I'm not aware that he was ever in England: but he's a glorious fellow; I'll make you known to him one of these days; and, when you have seen a little more of Ireland, I am certain you'll like him. But I'm forgetting; it must be late; we have a field-day, you know, in the Park.

"What am I to do for a mount: I've brought no horses with me."

"Oh, I've arranged all that. See, there are the nags already: that dark chestnut I destined for you: and, come along, we have no time to lose; there go the carriages, and here comes our worthy *confrère* and fellow aid-de-camp; do you know him?"

"Who is it, pray?"

"Lord Dudley De Vere, the most confounded puppy, and the emptiest ass——But here he is."

"De Vere, my friend, Mr. Hinton. One of ours."

His lordship raised his delicate-looking eye brows, as high as he was able, letting fall his glass at the same moment from the corner of his eye; and, while he adjusted his stock at the glass, lisped out,

"Ah—yes—very happy. In the Guards, I think. Know Douglas, don't you?"

"Yes, very slightly."

"When did you come—to-day?"

"No, last night."

"Must have got a buffeting; blew very fresh. You don't happen to know the odds on the Oaks?"

"Hecate, they say, is falling. I rather heard a good account of the mare."

"Indeed," said he, while his cold inanimate features brightened up with a momentary flush of excitement. "Take you five to two, or give you the odds, you don't name the winner on the double event."

A look from O'Grady decided me at once on declining the proffered wager; and his lordship once more returned to the mirror and his self-admiration.

"I say, O'Grady, do come here for a minute. What the deuce can that be?"

Here an immoderate fit of laughter from his lordship brought us both to the window. The figure to which his attention was directed was certainly not a little remarkable. Mounted upon an animal of the smallest possible dimensions, sat, or rather stood, the figure of a tall, gaunt, raw-boned looking man, in a livery of the gaudiest blue and yellow, his hat garnished with silver lace, while long tags of the same material were festooned gracefully from his shoulder to his breast; his feet nearly touched the ground, and gave him rather the appearance of one progressing with a pony between his legs, than of a figure on horseback: he carried under one arm a leather pocket, like a despatch bag; and, as he sauntered slowly about, with his eyes directed hither and thither, seemed like some one in search of some unknown locality.

The roar of laughter which issued from our window, drew his attention to that quarter, and he immediately touched his hat, while a look of pleased recognition played across his countenance.

"Holloa! Tim," cried O'Grady, "what's in the wind now?"

Tim's answer was inaudible; but inserting his hand into the leathern conveniency already mentioned, he drew forth a card of most portentous dimensions. By this time Corny's voice could be heard joining the conversation.

"Arrah, give it here, and don't be making a baste of yourself. Isn't the very battle-axe guards laughing at you? I'm sure I wonder how a Christian would make a merry-andrew of himself by wearing such clothes you're more like a play-actor nor a respectable servant."

With these words he snatched, rather than accepted, the proffered card; and Tim, with another flourish of his hat, and a singularly droll grin, meant to convey his appreciation of cross Corny, plunged the spurs till his legs met under the belly of the little animal, and cantered out of the court-yard amid the laughter of the bystanders, in which even the sentinels on duty could not refrain from participating.

"What the devil can it be?" cried Lord Dudley; "he evidently knows you, O'Grady."

"And you, too, my lord; his master has helped you to a cool hundred or two more than once before now."

"Eh—what—you don't say so! Not our worthy friend Paul—eh? Why, confound it, I never should have known Timothy in that dress."

"No!" said O'Grady, slily; "I acknowledge it is not exactly his costume, when he serves a latitat."

"Ah, ha," cried the other, trying to laugh at the joke, which he felt too deeply, "I thought I knew the pony, though. Old three-and-fourpence; his infernal canter always sounds in my ears like the jargon of a bill of costs."

"Here comes Corny," said O'Grady. "What have you got there?"

"There 'tis for you," replied he, throwing, with an air of the most profound disdain, a large card upon the table; while, as he left the room, he muttered some very sagacious reflections about horrors of low company—his father, the judge—the best in the land—riotous disorderly life:" the whole concluded with an imprecation upon Heathens and Turks, with which he managed to accomplish his exit.

"Capital, by Jove," said Lord Dudley, as he surveyed the card with his glass. "Mr. and Mrs. Pat Rooney presents—the devil they does—presents their compliments, and requests the honour of Captain O'Grady's company at dinner on Friday, the 8th, an half-past seven o'clock."

"How good! glorious, by Jove! Eh, O'Grady? you are a sure ticket there; *l'ami de la maison?*"

O'Grady's cheek became red at these words; and a flashing expression in his eyes told how deeply he felt them. He turned sharply round, his lip quivering with passion; then checking himself suddenly, he burst into an affected laugh.

"You'll go too, won't you?"

"I? No, faith; they caught me once; but then the fact was, a protest and an invitation were both served on me together. I couldn't accept one, so I did the other."

"Well, I must confess," said O'Grady, in a firm resolute tone, "there may be many more fashionable people than our friends; but I, for one, scruple not to say, I have received many kindness from them, and am deeply, sincerely grateful."

"As far as doing a bit of paper now and then, when one is hard up," said Lord Dudley, "why, perhaps. I'm somewhat of your mind; but, if one must take the discount out in dinners, it's infernal bore."

"And yet," said O'Grady, maliciously, "I've seen your lordship tax your powers to play the agreeable at these same dinners; and I think your memory betrays you in supposing you have only been there once. I, myself, have met you at least four times."

"Only shows how devilish hard up I must have been," was the cool reply; "but now, as the governor begins to behave better, I think I'll cut Paul."

"I'm certain you will," said O'Grady, with an emphasis that could not be mistaken: "but come, Hinton, we had better be moving; there's some stir at the portico yonder; I suppose they're coming."

At this moment the tramp of cavalry announced the arrival of the guard of honour; the drums beat; the troops stood to arms, and we had barely time to mount our horses, when the viceregal party took their places in the carriages, and we all set out for the Phœnix.

"Confess, Hinton: it is worth while being a soldier to be in Ireland." This was O'Grady's observation as we rode down Parliament-street, beside the carriage of the viceroy. It was the first occasion of a field-day since the arrival of his excellency, and all Dublin was on the tiptoe of expectation at the prospect. Handkerchiefs were waved from the windows; steamers and banners floated from the house-tops; patriotic devices and allegoric representations of Erin sitting at a plentiful board, opposite an elderly gentleman with a ducal coronet, met us at every turn of the way. The streets were literally crammed with people. The band played Patrick's-day. The mob shouted. His grace bowed, and, down to Phil O'Grady himself, who winked at the pretty girls as he passed, there did not seem an unoccupied man in the whole procession. On we went, following the line of the quays, threading our way through a bare-legged ragged population, bawling themselves hoarse with energetic desires for prosperity to Ireland. Yes, thought I, as I looked upon the worn dilapidated houses, the faded and bygone equipages, the tarnished finery of better days—yes, my father was right, these people are very different from their neighbours; their very prosperity has an air quite peculiar to itself. Every thing attested a state of poverty, a lack of trade, a want of comfort and of cleanliness; but still there was but one expression prevalent in the mass,—that of unbounded good-humour and gaiety. With a philosophy quite his own, poor Paddy seemed to feel a reflected pleasure from the supposed happiness of those around him. The fine clothes, the gorgeous equipages, the prancing chargers, the flowing plumes—all, in fact, that forms the appurtenances of wealth, constituting in his mind a kind of paradise on earth. He thought their possessors at least ought to be happy, and, like a good-hearted fellow, he was glad of it for their sakes.

There had been in the early part of the day an abortive effort at a procession. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, in their state liveries, had gone forth with a croud following of their fellow-citizens; but a manœuvre, which hitherto had been supposed exclusively the province of the navy, was here employed with unbounded success; and the hackney coachmen, by "cutting the line" in several places, had completely disorganized the procession, which now presented the singular spectacle of an aldermanic functionary with emblazoned panels and bedizened horses, followed by a string of racketty jaunting-cars, or a noddy with its fourteen insides. Horsemen there were, too, in abundance. Were I to judge from the spectacle before me, I should say that the Irish were the most equestrian people of the globe; and at what a pace they went! Caring little or nothing for the foot-passengers, they only drew rein when their blown steeds were unable to go further, and then dashed onwards like a charge, amid a shower of oaths, curses, and imprecations, half drowned in the laughter that burst on every side. Deputations there were also from various branches of trade, entreating their graces to wear and to patronize the manufacture of the country, and to conform in many respects to its habits and customs: by all of which, in my then ignorance, I could only understand the vehement desire of the population that the viceregal court should go about in a state of nature, and limit their diet to poteen and potatoes."

"Fine sight this, Hinton! Isn't it cheering?" said O'Grady, as his eye beamed with pleasure and delight.

"Why, yes," said I, hesitatingly; "but don't you think if they wore shoes——"

"Shoes!" repeated he contemptuously, "they'd never suffer such restrictions on their liberties. Look at them! they are the fellows to make soldiers of! The only fear of half rations with them would be the risk of indigestion."

On we went, a strange and motley mass; the only grave faces being a few of those who sat in gilded coaches, with embroidered hammer-cloths; while every half-naked figure that flitted past, had a countenance of reckless jollity and fun. But the same discrepancy that pervaded the people and the procession, was visible even in their dwellings; and the meanest hovels stood side by side with the public and private edifices of elegance and beauty.

"This certainly," thought I, "is a strange land." A reflection I had reason to recur to more than once in my after experience of Ireland.

Not very Particular.—A gentleman advertising in a Welsh paper for a wife, says, that as he is not fastidious, "any lady from 25 to 50, or even a few years older, or any widow under 36, having no more than two children, may apply."

The clergy live by our sins, the medical faculty by our diseases, and the law gentry by our misfortunes.—*Walter Scott.*

Nothing sets so wide a mark between the vulgar and the noble soul, as the respect and the reverential love of womanhood. A man who is always sneering at woman is, generally a coarse profligate or a coarse bigot—no matter which.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

FRIDAY 4TH MARCH, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1842.

No. 144. The following Brigade Orders issued undates the 30th October, 31st December and 6th huary last, by the Brigadier Commanding in Lower inde are confirmed.

Order dated 30th October 1841, appointing Ensign Madden of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment to act, as ommissariat Agent, and Serjeant John Kilworth as cting Sub-Conductor, with the Detachment of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, ordered to proceed to Sukkur.

Order dated 31st December 1841, appointing Ensign J. Thompson, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and Serjeut Richardson, Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, the former as Commissariat Agent, and the latter as Acting Sub Conductor to the Detachment of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, and left Wing 12th Regiment Native Infantry ordered to embark for Sukkur.

Order dated 6th January last, appointing Ensign C. T. Tuckey and Serjeant Newton of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, the former as Commissariat Agent, and the latter as Acting Sub Conductor with the Head Quarter Wing of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment ordered to proceed to Sukkur.

No. 145. By a Notification issued in the General Department dated 22nd instant, the following Promotions have been made to fill vacancies in the Subordinate Medical Department, and the parties transferred to the Military Department.

Second Hospital Assistant Anoopsing of the Civil Establishment at Sattara, to be first Hospital Assistant.

First Grade Apprentice John Lobo of the Oculist Department, to be second Hospital Assistant.

No. 146. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Extra Staff Allowance granted to Officers for the charge of Military Treasure Chests, under the Provisions of Articles 79 and 80 of Section XLIX, of the Military Code, be reduced to Rupees sixty (60) per mensem, inclusive of Shroff and stationary allowance, when such Officer is in the receipt of other Staff Pay; and to Rupees ninety (90) per mensem, when the officer holds no other Staff situation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, further directs, that the charge of the Treasure Chest at Dapoolee, be transferred to the Paymaster of Pensioners at that Station, and that the Treasure Chest at Maligaum be abolished.

The above arrangements to have effect from the 1st April next.

No. 147. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major General Willis, dated Ahmedabad the 5th instant, directing Captain Davies of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Pay Office from Captain Jackson, until an officer is appointed by Government.

An order by Captain Hart, dated the 8th instant, appointing Ensign Jermyn to act as Quarter Master o the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, during the time Captain Hart may be in charge of the Regiment.

No. 148. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to direct that Captain A. P. Hockin, of the invalids, be removed from the appointment of Paymaster of Pensioners.

Lieutenant C. H. Boye, of the Invalids, is appointed to succeed Captain Hockin in the Southern Konkan, and the situation of Paymaster of Pensioners in the Northern Konkan is abolished.

The Pensioners residing at Tannah, Bhewndy, Panvell and Caranjah, are placed under the charge of the Fort Adjutant of Bombay, who will receive on their account, the authorized Head money.

The above arrangements are to take effect from the 1st April next.

No. 149. Assistant Surgeon R. Hosken, is appointed to act as Marine and Port Surgeon, vice Assistant Surgeon Peart, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Ranclaud or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1842.

No. 150. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major Reid, dated Bhooj the 12th January 1842, appointing Lieutenant Stock of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the office of Marine Adjutant and Commissariat Agent at Bhooj, on the departure of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, from that station.

An order by Major Saunders, dated Kurrachee the th January 1842, appointing Lieutenant Heyman to as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

An order by Captain Scott, dated Bhooj the 21st mo, appointing Ensign Bowles to act as Adjut to the Left Wing of the 23rd Regiment Native antry, on the departure of the Right Wing, and d Quarters from Kurrachee.

n order by Captain Watkins, dated Kurrachee the November last, appointing Lieutenant W. Boye e 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, at Kurrachee, sting of upwards of 300 Rank and File.

order by Brigadier R. England, K. H. dated r the 1st ultimo, appointing Surgeon R. Wight of 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the of Superintending Surgeon to the Field Force hat date, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1842.

151. By a Resolution passed in the General tment dated 23rd ultimo, Ballajee Gopall has -admitted into the Service, from that date, as a grade apprentice in the vaccinating department . E. Division of Guzerat, to fill a vacancy.

152. The following appointment is made.

ain A. Bartlet of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major at Mhow, under the provisions of the G. G. O. dated 8th August 1834, vice Kenyon, who vacates the situation, on the departure of his Regiment from the Station.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1842.

No. 153. Captain John Davis, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Pay Office Northern Division of the Army from Captain W. H. Jackson, on the 7th February last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 28th Feb. 1842.

The following General Order issued to Her Majesty's Troops serving under this Presidency, is published for the general information of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.
Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st February 1842.

No. 6.

At a General Court Martial holden in Camp near Deesa, on Thursday the 9th day of December 1841, Lieutenant M. R. Pilfold, Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges.

1st Charge.--For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentleman in the following Instances, viz.

1st. In having in a letter dated Poona 14th August 1841, addressed to the Adjutant of Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment of Foot, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, stated :—"that actual "retirement from the service in which I have passed "all my life, and number many friends, ancestors, and "Regulations high in rank; and that too without "having first secured some other profession and means "of support, could never have been seriously contem-"plated by me, and I am therefore unable to divine "the cause why this intention has ever been attribut-"ed to me" such statement being contrary to fact, and to his (Lieutenant Pilfold's) express declaration to Lieutenant Stirling of the same Regiment, at Dessa, in the month of January or Febuary 1841, when that Officer, Lieutenant Stirling was urgently solicited by him (Lieutenant Pilfold) to be the medium of obtaining permission to effect an exchange, or to retire from the service.

2nd. In having in the aforesaid letter, knowingly made the following false assertion, "nor did I on "quitting Deesa consider myself under any under-"standing or engagement whatsoever to effect an "exchange, beyond what my own private wish might "induce," such assertion being contrary to his written declaration or pledge, dated Deesa 18th January 1841.

3rd. In having in the aforesaid letter, in respect to the aforesaid purpose of leaving the Regiment, and in respect of the arrest, he was then under, asserted, "that the subject of that arrest was not disposed of at "once, nor by any to me communicated decision of "higher authority as to its merits; but laid over "during seven days, till I had with extreme reluctance, "and after much persuasion consented to send in "an application for leave to England for the purpose "of effecting an exchange into some Regiment not in "India," thereby knowingly falsely insinuating, that the proposal to exchange from the Regiment or to retire from the service, did not come from him, and that the delay was not attributable to him.

4th. In having in the aforesaid letter stated, that the pledge, or declaration signed by him on the 18th January 1841, referred to, in the 2nd instance of this charge was "to the effect, that in consideration of twelve "months leave to England, I would bona fide effect "an exchange, and in the event of not doing so that I "would retire from the service," thereby wilfully endeavouring to pervert the true meaning of that pledge which contains these words "that if the Commanding "Officer will forward my application for leave to En-"gland for twelve months."

5th. In having in the aforesaid letter stated, "that "to avoid the publicity of a Court Martial, I must "consent to quit the regiment or the service, and "which proposal I rejected" thereby wilfully falsely insinuating that the proposal to quit the regiment was not made by him.

6th. In having at Deesa in the month of January or February 1841, or thereabouts, falsely asserted to the aforesaid Lieutenant Stirling, that he, Lieutenant Stirling, and I his immediate Commanding Officer were trying to ruin him, (Lieutenant Pilfold) such assertion being without the shadow of foundation.

2nd Charge. For highly unofficer-like insubordinate and contumacious conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having in the aforesaid letter of the 14th August 1841, referred to in the preceding charge, reverted to an application made by him for a Court of Inquiry on 23rd September 1840, which subject had been decided on by a General Court Martial holden at Deesa for his, Lieutenant Pilfold's trial, on the 7th December 1840.

2nd. In having in the aforesaid letter reflected on my conduct as his immediate Commandig Officer, in refusing him leave of absence in January 1841, and also reflecting on my conduct in having placed him in arrest on the 12th January 1841.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered what has been adduced in support of the prosecution together with what the prisoner Lieutenant Medwin Ruxton Pilfold of Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot has brought forward on his defence, is of opinion.

That with regard to the 1st instance of the 1st charge the prisoner is not Guilty. The Court considering that Lieutenant Pilfold never seriously contemplated

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retiring from the service without having first secure means of support.

Not Guilty of the 2nd instance.
Not Guilty of the 3rd instance.
Not Guilty of the 4th instance.
Not Guilty of the 5th instance.

Guilty of the 6th instance, but not with false intent, the words used being an unguarded ejaculation uttered in private.

The Court acquits Lieutenant Pilfold of conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

The Court are of opinion, the prisoner is Guilty of the 1st instance of the 2nd charge, but attach no criminality to it.

Not Guilty of the 2nd instance.

The Court acquits the Prisoner of highly unofficerlike, insubordinate and contumacious conduct.

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty to the extent specified in the 6th instance, of the 1st charge, do adjudge him. Lieutenant Medwin Ruxton Pilfold, H. M's. 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, to be admonished in such manner as the Confirming Officer may be pleased to direct.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The Court having taken into consideration the contents of the abovementioned letter, and having with all due deference to the opinion therein expressed, reconsidered the evidence both for the prosecution and defence, most respectfully begs to adhere to its former finding and sentence.

Disapproved.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

REMARKS.

After an attentive consideration of the Proceedings on the present trial, I felt it to be my imperative duty to direct them to be returned for a revision, both of the Finding and Sentence, as the former on which the latter necessarily depended, appeared to me to be on every charge and instance of charge at variance with the most direct written evidence, and positive and unrefuted oral testimony.

The Court having adhered to its original verdict and award, nothing now remains for me but to prevent as far as lies in my power the injury to be apprehended to the public service, from such a line of conduct, by affixing my unqualified disapproval of the whole decision, and expressing my regret, that the Court should have so perversely disregarded the clearest and most convincing proof, a reconsideration of which I imagined, would have produced a more correct result.

Besides my non-concurrence in the Finding and Sentence in this case, it becomes also my unpleasant duty to advert to another material, although collateral error on the part of the Court in the investigation now closed.

At an early stage of the proceedings, the conduct of one of the Members of the Court, Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, having on points quite unconnected with the matter before it, led to his being put under arrest by his immediate Commanding Officer, who was also prosecutor on the trial, the former Officer went "in Person" to make known the circumstance to the Court, by which the matter was most unauthorizedly and extra judicially enquired into, and a censure passed on an Officer in Command of a Regiment for the exercise of the powers intrusted to him by his sovereign, and for which he is also accountable to his immediate Superiors.

As the matter now referred to, involves a point of the most vital importance to the discipline of the Army, I consider it proper, although occasioning considerable occupation of space, to place on record, in succession to those remarks, an extract from a letter from the Judge Advocate General which I directed to be transmitted to the President of the Court on its most unprecedented and dangerous mode of procedure.

In concluding those observations I have only to add that I decline for the reasons before stated, giving any admonition to Lieutenant Pilford, who will however remain under arrest on charges which have been preferred against him by other Officers since the commencement of these Proceedings.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

Extract of a letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, dated Poona, 24th December 1841, to the address of Lieutenant Colonel Schuler, President of a General Court Martial at Deesa.

"I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Commander in Chief your letter of the 15th instant, accompanied by an extract from the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, relating to the circumstance of Lieutenant Macdonald of Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) regiment of foot, a member of the court having been placed in arrest by Major Brough, Commanding that regiment, and Prosecutor on the Trial, and reporting the adjournment of the Court till the instructions of His Excellency are received.

In reply to the subject above specified, I am instructed by His Excellency to communicate the following observations.

The case, under reference, is certainly one of unprecedented occurrence, and is unprovided for by any Legislative Enactment or Article of War. But as the circumstances out of which it arose, are wholly unconnected with the matter, for the investigation of which the Court is assembled, it appears to the Commander in Chief that it must be considered and decided on by the strict Rules of Military usage and discipline. The point therefore, resolves itself into the questions, whether an officer, whilst a member of a Court Martial, is exempt from the controul and authority of his immediate Commanding officer, in matters perfectly distinct from his judicial functions, and whether the Court can take cognizance of the latter, in the event of his considering it incumbent on him to place the Subordinate Officer under restraint for misconduct.

On a full consideration of these important questions, His Excellency is decidedly of opinion, that the preservation of discipline, and the due efficiency of the Army, and of every Regiment composing it, imperatively require, that they should both be determined in the negative. For, with the fullest becoming regard for the recognized powers of Military Tribunals, it would, he conceives, lead, to incalculable evils, if such, a Body, unless borne out by an express provision, emanating either from the Sovereign or the Legislature were permitted to assume an authority of the nature which has been claimed in the present instance.

Major Brough, no doubt adopted a strong measure, in placing Lieutenant Macdonald under arrest, whilst the latter was a Member of Court Martial, but as it was as before remarked, wholly unconnected with the matter under Trial, the former Officer was, in His Excellency's opinion, alone responsible for that act to his immediate Superiors, and also for any deviation from the General Orders referred to. The Court, therefore, exceeded its legitimate powers in calling for information, and passing a censure in a matter, which shoud alone proceed through the intermediate channels of the Brigade and Divisional Authorities to the Head Quarters of the Army."

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) R. R. MACDONALD, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Adjutant Genl. H. M. Forces, Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

2nd March 1842.

1. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Artillery.—Lieut. Col. A Manson C. B. from 15th March to 15th April, to proceed to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. S. Brown from 1st to 15th March, to remain in Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Native Vet. Batt.—Captain J. Tyndall from 28th Feb to 31st March, to remain at Mahableshwur, on urgent private affairs.

Ordnance Dept.—Sub-Conductor J. Collelo from 1st to 31st March, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

3rd March 1842.

I. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brigadier Farquharson dated Kurrachee 4th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie, to the Medical charge of the Detachment under Captain Whitlie, proceeding to Upper Scinde.

An order by Major Clibborn, dated Sukkur 3rd ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Jephson to receive Medical charge of the 1st Gr. Regiment N. I. from Assistant Surgeon McKenzie.

An order by the same Officer under date 5th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Ward 12th Regiment N. I. to receive Medical charge of the 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. from Assistant Surgeon Jephson.

An order by Colonel S. Hughes C. B. dated 11th ultimo, placing Assistant Surgeon Campbell in Medical charge of the Detachment of the 1st European Regiment ordered to the Presidency.

An order by the same Officer dated 18th ultimo, placing Assistant Surgeon Campbell in temporary Medical charge of the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery vice Assist. Surgeon Impey reported Sick.

An order by the same Officer dated 20th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon F. Ellis to relieve Assistant Surgeon Campbell from the Medical charge of the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery.

An order by the same Officer dated 22nd ultimo, placing Assistant Surgeon Atkinson in Medical charge of the Right Wing 32nd Regiment M. N. I. during the time it may remain at Ahmednuggur or until further orders.

2. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 33 days subsistence Money to each of 15 Rejected Recruits enlisted for the 10th Regiment N. I., to enable them to return to their Native Village.

3. Drill Serjeant John McDonnell of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery is transferred to the Town Major's Non effective list, appointed Line Serjeant, vice Fitzmaurice remanded to his Regiment.

4. Line Serjeant William Goslin, now serving at Aden, is removed to the Deesa Field Brigade, and Line Serjeant John McDonnell is posted to Aden.

5. A Committee composed as follows will assemble at the Stables of the Remount Department, on Saturday next the 5th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to examine and report on certain horses purchased by the joint Remount Agent.

President.

With the Sanction of the Honorable the Governor. { Major W. M. Coghlan, Artillery.
Member.
Capt. J. A. Eckford, Marine Bat.
Capt. J. S. Unwin Artillery.

Upon the completion of the above duty the proceedings to be sent to the Military Board, and the Committe dissolved.

6. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st Batt. Artillery.—Surgeon A Montgomery from 1st to 31st March to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificatee.

10th Regt. N. I.---Ensign G. Moyle from 3rd to 31st March to proceed to Mahableshwur or Medical Certificate.

Published by Order of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) STRATFOND POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1842.

No. 18. Assistant Surgeon R. Hosken, is appointed to act as Marine and Port Surgeon, vice Assistant Surgeon Peart, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Rancland or until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

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